The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh.

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TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers in the city, 25 cents a week; mailed, one year, $10.00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., should be addressed to the Publisher, or COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Select Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year ($2 Invariably in Advance); Six Months, 75 cents; Clubs of Twenty, $31.50; one copy extra to the getter-up of the Club.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1871. NO. 299.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Loss of the Steamer Leader.

Not a Single Person Saved.

The Breach in the Catholic Church

Secret Conference of German Bishops.

Scandal in English High Life.

Cholera Abating in Germany.

The Grand Vizier Still Alive.

Cholera Abating in Prussia—The Grand Vizier Still Living—Scandal in High Life.

LONDON, September 7.—The cholera in the Baltic provinces of Prussia begins to abate. At Konigsburg there were forty new cases and twenty-eight deaths. On the 4th inst. there were fifty-eight cases, only seventeen of which were new ones and fifteen deaths. There has been but one fatal case at Stettin. At Dantzig the disease has been pronounced epidemic. The new cases that occurred in Paris and this city are now said to have been of a different type from the Asiatic scourge. The anxiety which was felt in Berlin and throughout Germany is decreasing, and it is confidently hoped the epidemic will be stayed in its progress.

A telegram from Constantinople this morning says that the reports of the death of Ali Pasha, the Grand Vizier, is not correct. He is not dead, but lies in an extremely critical condition.

The Court Circular announces that Queen Victoria is steadily improving. Her illness is now under the control of the physician.

Another scandal in high life is threatened. The Honorable Mrs. Cowper is likely to be made the co-respondent in a divorce suit, now pending.

Secret Conference of German Bishops.

BERLIN, September 6.—The North German Bishops have just commenced a series of secret conferences at Fulda, to consider the question of the dogma of infallibility. At the meeting it has been decided to omit the customary morning Cathedral High Mass. From the earnest manner in which they have enacted the first meeting, it is evident that they mean business.

The Steamship Leader Lost, with All on Board.

AMSTERDAM, September 7.—The steamer Leader, from Dantzic, for this port, has been lost at sea. So far it is not ascertained that a single person has survived. Portions of the wreck have been picked up. The Leader was a freight and passenger steamer plying between this port and Dantzic. A number of persons were aboard, and it is not accurately known, but it is feared that the loss of life is very heavy. The officers and crew, in all, numbered about forty-five men.

Prince Napoleon's Pamphlet.

PARIS, September 7.—Prince Napoleon has published a pamphlet entitled "The Truth," and addressed, "To My Calumniators." He declares in it that he was a stranger to the declaration of war against Germany. He further declares that the Emperor, who tried to array Italy and Austria against Prussia, in the effort to avenge himself for the captivity of Napoleon at Wilhelmshohe, but his offer was refused.

Evacuation of France—Editors Sentenced.

VERSAILLES, September 7.—The report that the negotiations for the evacuation of France had met with difficulties is pronounced false. The time of the final withdrawal of the German troops has not yet been settled.

The editors of the journals *La Vorix* and *L'Avenir* have been sentenced to a month's imprisonment and a fine of 100 francs each, for violation of the press laws. Chevalier Nogris, the correspondent, will soon be released.

Carpenter's Strike in Berlin.

BERLIN, September 7.—The longest carpenters' strike, which commenced here some time ago, still continues. Large numbers of carpenters here have left the city.

American Gallantry.

ANTWERP, September 7.—The journals of this city are loud in their praise of the gallant action of the United States steamer Canandaigua, in rescuing a boat's crew of twelve persons capsized in the Scheldt.

Thiers Hopeful—The Relations of France and Italy.

VERSAILLES, September 7.—Thiers, in replying today to the congratulations of the municipality of Versailles upon the extension of his term of office, expressed the hope that the future of France would be formed by, and simultaneously with, the great material recovery of the country, the present farm of government would become a peaceful and glorious reality.

The *Patrie* announces that Chevalier Nigra, the Italian Envoy, read to-day to Count De Rousnard, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, a dispatch from the Cabinet at Rome, favorable to the preservation of friendship between the two nations.

Bismarck and Von Beust.

SALTZBURG, September 7.—After dinner, yesterday, Bismarck and Von Beust held a long conversation. The story that the portraits of Napoleon and Eugenie are to be removed from the castle of Salzburg is pronounced untrue by the latter.

Settlement of Strikes.

BRUSSELS, September 7.—The strikes among the workmen here are in process of settlement.

Arrested for Debt.

LONDON, September 7.—A dispatch from Limerick announces the arrest for debt of Butt, the Home Rule candidate for the late general city.

Marine News.

LONDON, September 7.—The steamer Italy, from New York, touched at Queenstown, and the Dacian and St. Patrick at Moville.

The United States frigate Brooklyn, of the European fleet, has arrived at Plymouth.

The Fine Arts.

LONDON, September 7, 4:30 P. M.—Consols, 93¼. Bonds—5-20s of '62, 93¾; do '65, 92½; do '67, 92¾; do 10-40s, 89½.

PARIS, September 7.—Rentes 57 francs 42 centimes.

FRANKFORT, September 7.—5-20s of '62, 95½; 1865's, 91½. Liverpool, September 7.—Cotton excited; middling uplands 9¾d.

California wheat 12s 4d; spring 10s 6d@10s 8d; winter 11s 3d. Corn—No. 2 mixed 30s 3d.

THE ALLIANCE RACES.

A Fine Day and Good Exhibition.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ALLIANCE, O., September 7, 1871.

The rain last night was just enough to soften and improve the condition of the track. Sunday was a delightful day—the weather, good track, a large attendance of people, and well contested races. Pennsylvania horses took their full share of the prizes. The first race, double heat trot, five entered, tied two in three heats, won by H. Van Voorhis's Nigger Boy and Harry V. in three heats; the first heat was taken by W. P. Archer's Dick and mate, time, 2:39½, 2:39½, 2:39½. Nimrod and Nigger were a William and mate; time, 2:36, 2:39½, 2:36½.

Second race, purse $250, for horses driven nearest their namebird, ten entered; won by Adam Troxell's b. h. Smile, an the time of 4:39½.

Third, pacing race, best three in five, purse $500, twelve entered; won by W. H. Crawford's b. g. Harry; H. C. Graff's b. g. Ace of Diamonds taking the first heat; time, 2:39½. Harry had a large amount of money changed hands in this race. Harry all the time sold as favorite, and in the last heat Billy showed fine action, but was always far behind in starting.

Fourth, running race to rule, mile heats, won by C. Nash's b. g. Cupid, beating Belle Price, Rio, Craig and Eagle in three straight heats; time 1:50½, 1:53, 1:53¾.

ONE MORE.

Boiler Explosion at New Haven, Indiana—Three Men Killed and Three Badly Injured—Want of Water the Cause.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., September 7, 1871.

The Maumee Valley flouring mills at New Haven, near here, was this morning totally destroyed by the explosion of the boiler for want of a sufficient quantity of water. The proprietors of the mill, named Charles and Lewis Lepper, and the engineer, A. E. Carr, were instantly killed. Three others were badly scalded. The latters will recover. The north and east sides of the mill were torn completely out. Loss about twenty thousand dollars.

THE STATE FAIR.

Every Indication of a Successful Exhibition.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., September 7, 1871.

The nineteenth annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society commences at the city of Scranton on Tuesday, the 12th. The preparations are extensive and the premiums liberal. It promises to be the best fair ever held in the State.

GALE ON LAKE ERIE.

Vessel Wrecked at Cleveland—The Crew Saved.

CLEVELAND, O., September 7.—The severest gale experienced for a long time swept over Lake Erie last evening. The steamer Lady Franklin left here for Port Stanley in the fore part of the night, but was compelled to put back. The sea ran extraordinarily high, and it is likely driven in at various places. The schooner Rosa Monroe, of Port Burwell, loaded with coal, was driven on the stone pier about one o'clock this morning, and soon went to pieces. As soon as the vessel struck, the crew jumped upon the pier, and although the waves washed over them, they succeeded in reaching. The cargo was shipped by Burke & Rhodes, of Cleveland, and was insured in the Commercial Insurance Company of Cleveland.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7, 1871, 7:30 P. M.

The barometer has fallen since Wednesday evening at the Upper Lakes, and rises in the Gulf States. The high pressure in Minnesota is now central over Lake Michigan. The low pressure of Lake Ontario is now east of Maine. The disturbance in Georgia is now very slightly central northwestward, and apparently begin to die out. The rain and cloud which extended last night to the Atlantic coast, and to the immediate coast, Cape Hatteras is now reported very generally east of the Mississippi river, with the exception of the Upper Huron to Tennessee and Lake Ontario. Fresh southerly winds now prevail in Iowa and Illinois, and fresh northwesterly winds have succeeded the southerly winds of Wednesday in New Hampshire. Light winds now prevail at the Southern and Gulf stations.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear and pleasant weather probable Friday in the Middle and Eastern States and on the lower lakes; a rising barometer and partly cloudy and cool weather for the Southern and Gulf states; a falling barometer and threatening clouds for the upper lakes, and threatening weather in the interior.

MURDER MANIA.

Horrible Crime in Indiana.

A Mother Murders Her Three Children.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., September 7, 1871.

A widow named Finley, murdered her three children near Wabash, Ind., yesterday. The youngest was three months old. She dashed its brains out. The next, a boy seven years old, also cut his throat, and also a girl aged nine. Their bodies were found near the house by the roadside, and presented a horrible spectacle. The murderess was found sitting on top of a wood pile near by, flourishing the butcher knife dripping with the blood of her children. She was taken into custody and is now in jail, awaiting the result of the Coroner's investigation, which is now being held. She appears to be perfectly rational.

REDEEMED.

Republican Victory in California.

From 3,000 to 5,000 Majority in the State.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 7.—California has gone Republican by from three to five thousand majority. The entire State ticket is elected. The result of the San Francisco election is in doubt as to Mayor, but the prospect now is strong that Alvord, Tax-payer, is elected.

SACRAMENTO, September 7.—The Republican State Central Committee of California have send a telegram to Governor Geary, announcing that the Republicans have carried the State for Governor by 5,000, and that the Democrats concede three thousand; that San Francisco has given 5,000 Republican majority, and Sacramento from five hundred to seven hundred and fifty.

NEW YORK.

Congressman Roosevelt Denounced

Quaking Among City Officials.

Extension of Their Terms Illegal.

An Injunction Granted Against Them.

Tammany's Officers to be Re-elected.

NEW YORK, September 7, 1871.

CALLING ROOSEVELT HARD NAMES.

Congressman Roosevelt is receiving the political anathemas of many of his constituency, because of his speech at the citizens' reform meeting. Speaking at Fifth ward meeting last night denounced him as an aristocratic Julius, recreant to the political principle of the party which elected him. He answered with the following letter to Mayor Henry Charles G. Halpine, with whom he was associated in the movement inaugurated by that gentleman against the city ring frauds a short time since. He was elected as a Tammany candidate for his present office, but it appears that he is a very independent sort of a Democrat for one so nominated:

The order of the day, the election of Frederick A. Conkling, Esq., Chairman, and Messrs. Herr, William Collier and John Cowl, were put in nomination. Dr. Collier withdrew his name, when, on the third ballot, Mr. Herr was declared elected by a majority of the votes cast, and was declared duly elected. Rev. W. H. Harding, of Brooklyn, was elected Conference Steward, and after two ineffectual ballotings for the Committee on Pastoral Relations, adjourned until to-morrow.

Those "Vigilance" Committees.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

What would you think of a General commanding who would assign the soldiers of one division to do the duties of another, or who would treat infantry as cavalry? Or who was so stupid that he did not know the difference between his own men and those of the enemy? These queries are forced upon me by the contemplation of the fearful butchery made by the Conkling Vigilance Committee in this city yesterday's press. The casualties are amusing as well as instructive to ponder. In one ward a *Democrat* is announced as Chairman of the Republican Vigilance Committee, and the whole list of our tickets no less than three do not live in the district in which they are assigned to duty, but live in three widely separated election precincts. Prior to the case in more than one instance. In some cases deserters and Democrats have been conspicuously put forward in honorable position. Where the battle will rage the hottest the force is small, but on the extreme right and left of the Republican line of battle they are massed in solid columns, and double the number of men are thrown out. There is a sprinkling of good men, to be sure, but many of them should be "mustered out" for disability, old age and decrepitude, and for the infirmities of youth.

If this is a specimen of the management of the party campaign this fall, we shall soon have to decorate with crape.

BULL RUN.

[The above is from a Republican worker of long standing. If his statements are correct they certainly deserve attention.]

A Conclusive Test of the Westinghouse Air Brake.

The Boston *Transcript* says that as the first train from Providence to that city, on Saturday last, was approaching a curve, the engineer saw a woman on the track deliberately walking towards him. He at once shut off the steam, and applied the brake, and within one hundred and fifty feet of her applied the Westinghouse air brakes, which stopped the train within the least of the woman. The train was running at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, and was brought to a dead standstill in going one hundred and forty feet. It is also stated that a short time previous the same engineer saved the life of a little child in precisely the same way, by the use of this brake. A notable feature of its use is that in neither instance were the cars stopped so suddenly as to alarm the passengers or cause them to lose their self-possession, or to feel that anything was the matter.

BUTLER is getting handled in the Republican papers of Massachusetts without gloves. "Warrington" goes for him in the Springfield *Republican* and among other things says of him the following:

"For thirty-five years, more or less, he has reviled everybody from Chief Justice Shaw to the pettiest creature before whom he ever tried a case, and from John A. Andrew and General Grant down to the humblest private citizen who happened to stand in his way. It sounds like a paradox, but it is a fact, that the most peaceable time of his life was while he was in the military service. Paper proclamations at New Orleans, and insulting letters to Governor Andrew furnished but an inadequate vent for his combativeness, which, happily for the service, never got less frequently into actual warfare."

THE EVANS EMBEZZLEMENT.

Governor Geary and Attorney General Brewster Interviewed.

The Governor Declines to Explain, but Will Demand an Investigation—The Attorney General Vigorously Defends Him from Malicious Charges.

The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* of Wednesday contains a report of an interview with Gov. Geary and Attorney-General Brewster with regard to the allegations in the case of State Agent Evans.

The Governor declined making any answers to the charges that have been alleged against him, or to permit any explanations to be made as coming from him. He was counsel, he said, to "await the vindication of time." In answer to the suggestion that the matter should be made clear to the understanding of the public, the Governor said: "The settlement of the case has been transferred to Dauphin county, and all the facts will undoubtedly be elicited during the trial. The people of the Commonwealth will then be able to judge for themselves better than they could from hearing an *ex parte* statement." The interviewer remarking that there might be "some incidental circumstances that will not be brought to light, that might have an important bearing on the case," the Governor replied, "I am aware of that fact, and it is therefore my intention to demand an investigation by the General Assembly, at its next session. There is no doubt that the whole truth will then be elicited."

Attorney General Brewster was more communicative. The Governor, he said, "thus far preserved a dignified silence amidst the most foul and unjust persecutions to which any man was ever subjected." Before fairly entering upon the Evans affair, there was some conversation about the alleged abuse of the pardoning power. Mr. Brewster remarked that it would hardly be credited, but is yet strange truth, that the whole of the recent attack upon the Governor had been instigated by his refusal to grant a certain pardon, his late deputy having taken occasion to press the application.

In this connection Mr. B. said: "The idea of the public that they have been benefited by the recent publications of Deputy Attorney General McClure is just as grave a mistake as to suppose his motives was their good."

Coming to the case of State Agent Evans, and in reply to the statement that the Governor had indicated the sanction on the Mutual Treasury, the Attorney General said: "For some days many respectable persons swallowed that libel, which was circulated by the young gentleman who 'unearthed the fraud.' He got them all to believe that the Governor had indorsed many warrants and delivered them to Evans. The fact is now admitted that the Governor's hand never touched but one of these warrants, and that paper he boldly delivered into our Treasury."

In reference to the delay in bringing the State Agent to justice, Mr. Brewster said that four days after Mr. McClure's publication in a Democratic newspaper, the Governor had called his (the Attorney General's) attention to the subject, and required his "speedy and earnest attention" to it. "From that time," continued Mr. B., "to the present, here at Harrisburg and in Washington, I have devoted myself with all the energy I could command to this subject. The Auditor General and State Treasurer have not been idle, but have given time to the discharge of their duties. Some, if not all of us, have travelled many hundreds of miles, at times at night, and in ill health. The State Treasurer and myself have been threatened with personal violence, and we have endeavored to keep our eyes steadily upon our duty. During all this time we have all been hounded by the press, and notwithstanding the 'hell to pay' we have never myself have suffered ourselves to be delayed by any of this barking at our heels. At the proper time our record will be made up. Until that time arrives no good citizen can rest satisfied that the people of the State understand that it is not the Governor's duty to settle an account against an agent. He cannot write down that any collector owes the State a dollar and expect his declaration to amount to anything. That duty is first with the auditor to judge in these cases. When he settles an account against a debtor and the State Treasurer approves, if it is not paid, the claim passes to the Attorney General, and then, and not before, the Governor, therefore, to do with the settlement of Evans's account than the President of the United States."

As to the rumor about the "agreement to divide" the commission of the Governor and Attorney General, Mr. Brewster said that "no public officer can proceed upon a rumor. If any man, in or out of the State, has a direct charge to make of corruption in the State Agent, he is transferred him go before a magistrate and make affidavit of that which he knoweth, and let the magistrate issue his warrant. . . . The man who says that he knows that I have connived at the abuse of my office, and in the same breath proclaims that he will not go before a magistrate and make the charge under oath, should instantly understand that his lips need not open to me. . . . I have been informed that on the jury brought in a verdict that deceased came to his death by the hands of the Almighty, from the hands of Butler, and lived in Bellefontaine, O.

THF OIL REGIONS.

Another Strike on Bully Hill.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FRANKLIN, PA., August 7, 1871.

Well No. 2 on the Shamburg farm, owned by Crawford, Barbour & Co. property, Bully Hill, at ten hundred and thirty feet deep and seventeen feet in the third sand, commenced flowing this afternoon, and pitched to be a large one. Effects will be known by Monday, and after a grand consultation, the subject of McCook's health was referred to, and the possible chance of his being compelled to resign his place on the ticket was considered. When Ewing arrived from Washington, he was informed that it would, still be wanted for distinctly understood that even under such circumstances the Committee must control the matter. Ewing is a high-toned character. Beginning with the President, he first read his report of his official acts, and thus gave an account of his labors as pastor of the First Church, Allegheny.

The next name called was that of *Dr.* Reeves when Rev. J. W. Rutledge gave an affecting account of the sickness and death of his distinguished brother.

Rev. George Brown, D.D., was then requested to repeat, for the benefit of the audience, the sermon delivered on the occasion of Dr. Reeves's funeral.

Other pastors of Allegheny were also called in the order they stand on the roll. When the name of it. H. Sutton, of the Tenth Church, Pittsburgh, was reached, he stated that the condition of his health was such that he was obliged to ask for rest. He was granted a furlough of six months on motion of Rev. Dr. Hall, of Pittsburgh.

The order of the day, the election of President, was then taken up. Rev. H. Palmer, and Herr, William Collier and John Cowl, were put in nomination. Dr. Collier withdrew his name, when, on the third ballot, Mr. Herr was declared elected by a majority of the votes cast, and was declared duly elected. Rev. W. H. Harding, of Brooklyn, was elected Conference Steward, and after two ineffectual ballotings for the Committee on Pastoral Relations, adjourned until to-morrow.

OHIO POLITICS.

Gen. Ewing Refuses to be Substituted for McCook, as the Democratic Candidate for Governor.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

ELDORADO, PA., September 6, 1871.

This cozy commenced its thirty-eighth session in this village to-day, Rev. W. Collier, D. D., President. After the usual introductory services, the roll was called by the Secretary, Rev. T. H. Colhoner, when a large majority of the ministerial members were found to be present.

At half past ten o'clock the President, by previous appointment, preached the opening sermon from 2 Cor., R., 1, 2, 3. The sermon like all of Dr. Collier's efforts, was able and instructive.

After the usual introductory services, the roll was called by the certificates of delegates and the enrolment of their names, was transacted at the morning session.

One minister has died during the year, namely, Dr. Wilson, who for years his venerable, yet unassuming face, had always been greeted with gladness and assistance by all his fellow laborers. In the course of the morning a fitting tribute of his labors and death, will be prepared and published.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Conference convened at half past one o'clock, the President in the chair.

The customary religious exercises were had, when the Conference ordered the usual standing committees, and then it took up the business of a character. Beginning with the President, he first read his report of his official acts, and thus gave an account of his labors as pastor of the First Church, Allegheny.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE OUTRAGES BY MEXICANS

Protection Asked for Our Commerce.

Strong Measures to be Taken.

Interesting and Important Question

Can Vessels be Taken to Foreign Countries to be Finished Without Losing Their Registry?

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 7, 1871.

Protection to Our Commerce in the Gulf of Mexico.

The Collector of the port at Galveston has telegraphed to the Treasury Department here for vessels to protect American commerce in the Gulf of Mexico. Our Minister at Mexico will immediately be instructed to bring to the attention of the Mexican Government the late outrages, and demand that it exert its power to bring the offenders to justice. The Mexican Minister is now absent from the city, and young Romero, who is acting Charge D'Affaires, declines taking any responsibility until the former returns.

Another Vacancy Probable.

Josiah Given, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to-day received a telegraphic communication that he had been nominated for District Attorney for the Des Moines Judicial District, Iowa. He intimates that he will accept the proffered honor, and expects to resign his present position in a few days.

An Important Question.

The Treasury Department is at present engaged in discussing a very important question affecting the interests of the ship business and ship owners. A decision will probably arise very soon, in consequence of a decision rendered by the Court of Appeals at Albany yesterday, declaring that the Legislature has no right to alter the terms of local officers. The terms of the offices of Mayor, Controller and various Aldermanic offices under the city government were extended by legislative enactments, which the decision now says are to be illegal. It is said that the officials about City Hall are already beginning to be exercised over the matter. The case in which this decision was given was that of Mayor Havemeyer, of New York, the Peace against another, whose term of office was extended by a like act of the Legislature.

The political movements already commenced by the local Tammany politicians point to the promising of the re-election of many of the present incumbents for the offices to be voted upon at the fall election. The Tammany leaders regard it as only necessary to secure the re-election of their men, and already a paper published in the interest of the institution presents the candidates for the respective offices, with the exception of State legislative offices, including that of Governor, which, who is proposed for re-election to the State senate.

AN INJUNCTION AGAINST CITY OFFICIALS.

Large crowds filled the room of the Supreme Court room this morning, in expectation that an injunction would be asked for restraining the city officials from further paying out moneys of the city and county government. The application was made, however, by ex-Judge Barrett, who made a lengthy argument, at the conclusion of which Judge Hall stated that he would not grant the writ. It is made returnable for argument on Monday next. It can be accomplished, as the Tammany officials will resist the every effort to stay the action, with the view of having the final judgment delayed.

BAIL REFUSED IN THE ROSENZWEIG CASE.

The Court to-day refused to admit the abscondent Rosenzweig to bail.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

The opening exercises of the Fortieth Annual Exhibition of the American Institute, for the second today at the Empire Rink. Walt Whitman read an original poem, written in his peculiar style. The theatrical will be open this winter.

MEETING OF THE CITIZENS' COMMITTEE.

The committee of seventy, appointed at the meeting of last night held at Cooper Institute, met this day at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Cleate moved that the deliberations of the committee be carried on privately, and that all persons not members be excluded from the meeting. Mr. Jonathan Sturgis said that in order to remove any misapprehension on the part of the press or public, it should be announced that all deliberations will be in public, however it should be deemed advisable by the committee, and when the interests of the people demanded that they should be private. After discussion the question was put to a vote and carried by the majority, the reporters retiring to perform in the negative. The reporters then withdrew.

BARNARD'S INJUNCTION SCISSORY.

In the matter of Judge Barnard's decision to-day on the application for an injunction against the city authorities, the injunction was refused as to tax collections and payments of accruing liabilities, but granted against the payment of claims falling due after the first of January, because all bonds authorized by the Legislature have already been issued and negotiated, except the viaduct railway bonds that are not yet called for.

ARRIVED.

Arrived, the steamer England, from Liverpool.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Tryon Beaktit, who disappeared from Philadelphia about a year ago, swindled his friends out of $1,000.

Advices from Hayti to September 1 say that an English merchant vessel having been blockaded at Port au Prince by a Spanish man-of-war, the British Consul General has demanded explanations from the Haytien Government, and a number of cases for the detention of the ship. The Spanish Government is now in possession of the vessel. Foreign Legations report to the English Consul in a diplomatic note, in which he was joined by the Minister of Education, and at the head of the cabinet rushed at the insolence of the dispatches.

A man named Wiggins was fatally stabbed in Cleveland on Wednesday night.

The regatta at Montreal on the 14th inst. promises to be successful. Both the English crews will row, and it is expected that the Prior and American crews will also compete.

STATE POLITICS.

Following is the ticket nominated by the Republicans of Jefferson county, Assembly, Col. Robert D. McFarlane; Associate Judges, Benjamin Liggett, D. M. Wagner; Treasurer, C. A. Bayard; Commissioner, A. J. Sowash; Surveyor, H. F. Trautvalue; Auditor, Robert Glenn.

The Philadelphia *Post* says: "Here we will do our duty. There is no doubt of that. The Republicans intend to put the State ticket through with a rush, and all the facts will undoubtedly be elicited during the trial. The people of the Commonwealth will then be able to judge for themselves better than they could from hearing an *ex parte* statement." The interviewer remarking that there might be "some incidental circumstances that will not be brought to light, that might have an important bearing on the case," the Governor replied, "I am aware of that fact, and it is therefore my intention to demand an investigation by the General Assembly, at its next session. There is no doubt that the whole truth will then be elicited."

Attorney General Brewster was more communicative. The Governor, he said, "thus far preserved a dignified silence amidst the most foul and unjust persecutions to which any man was ever subjected." Before fairly entering upon the Evans affair, there was some conversation about the alleged abuse of the pardoning power. Mr. Brewster remarked that it would hardly be credited, but is yet strange truth, that the whole of the recent attack upon the Governor had been instigated by his refusal to grant a certain pardon, his late deputy having taken occasion to press the application.

In this connection Mr. B. said: "The idea of the public that they have been benefited by the recent publications of Deputy Attorney General McClure is just as grave a mistake as to suppose his motives was their good."

Coming to the case of State Agent Evans, and in reply to the statement that the Governor had indicated the sanction on the Mutual Treasury, the Attorney General said: "For some days many respectable persons swallowed that libel, which was circulated by the young gentleman who 'unearthed the fraud.' He got them all to believe that the Governor had indorsed many warrants and delivered them to Evans. The fact is now admitted that the Governor's hand never touched but one of these warrants, and that paper he boldly delivered into our Treasury."

In reference to the delay in bringing the State Agent to justice, Mr. Brewster said that four days after Mr. McClure's publication in a Democratic newspaper, the Governor had called his (the Attorney General's) attention to the subject, and required his "speedy and earnest attention" to it. "From that time," continued Mr. B., "to the present, here at Harrisburg and in Washington, I have devoted myself with all the energy I could command to this subject. The Auditor General and State Treasurer have not been idle, but have given time to the discharge of their duties. Some, if not all of us, have travelled many hundreds of miles, at times at night, and in ill health. The State Treasurer and myself have been threatened with personal violence, and we have endeavored to keep our eyes steadily upon our duty. During all this time we have all been hounded by the press, and notwithstanding the 'hell to pay' we have never myself have suffered ourselves to be delayed by any of this barking at our heels. At the proper time our record will be made up. Until that time arrives no good citizen can rest satisfied that the people of the State understand that it is not the Governor's duty to settle an account against an agent. He cannot write down that any collector owes the State a dollar and expect his declaration to amount to anything. That duty is first with the auditor to judge in these cases. When he settles an account against a debtor and the State Treasurer approves, if it is not paid, the claim passes to the Attorney General, and then, and not before, the Governor, therefore, to do with the settlement of Evans's account than the President of the United States."

As to the rumor about the "agreement to divide" the commission of the Governor and Attorney General, Mr. Brewster said that "no public officer can proceed upon a rumor. If any man, in or out of the State, has a direct charge to make of corruption in the State Agent, he is transferred him go before a magistrate and make affidavit of that which he knoweth, and let the magistrate issue his warrant. . . . The man who says that he knows that I have connived at the abuse of my office, and in the same breath proclaims that he will not go before a magistrate and make the charge under oath, should instantly understand that his lips need not open to me. . . . I have been informed that on the jury brought in a verdict that deceased came to his death by the hands of the Almighty, from the hands of Butler, and lived in Bellefontaine, O.

NON-EPISCOPAL METHODISM.

Proceedings of Pittsburgh Conference.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

ELDERSVILLE, PA., September 6, 1871.

This cozy commenced its thirty-eighth session in this village to-day, Rev. W. Collier, D. D., President. After the usual introductory services, the roll was called by the Secretary, Rev. T. H. Colhoner, when a large majority of the ministerial members were found to be present.

At half past ten o'clock the President, by previous appointment, preached the opening sermon from 2 Cor., R., 1, 2, 3. The sermon like all of Dr. Collier's efforts, was able and instructive.

After the usual introductory services, the roll was called by the certificates of delegates and the enrolment of their names, was transacted at the morning session.

One minister has died during the year, namely, Dr. Wilson, who for years his venerable, yet unassuming face, had always been greeted with gladness and assistance by all his fellow laborers. In the course of the morning a fitting tribute of his labors and death, will be prepared and published.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Conference convened at half past one o'clock, the President in the chair.

The customary religious exercises were had, when the Conference ordered the usual standing committees, and then it took up the business of a character. Beginning with the President, he first read his report of his official acts, and thus gave an account of his labors as pastor of the First Church, Allegheny.

The next name called was that of *Dr.* Reeves when Rev. J. W. Rutledge gave an affecting account of the sickness and death of this distinguished minister.

Rev. George Brown, D.D., was then requested to repeat, for the benefit of the audience, the sermon delivered on the occasion of Dr. Reeves's funeral.

Other pastors of Allegheny were also called in the order they stand on the roll. When the name of it. H. Sutton, of the Tenth Church, Pittsburgh, was reached, he stated that the condition of his health was such that he was obliged to ask for rest. He was granted a furlough of six months on motion of Rev. Dr. Hall, of Pittsburgh.

The order of the day, the election of President, was then taken up. Rev. H. Palmer, and Herr, William Collier and John Cowl, were put in nomination. Dr. Collier withdrew his name, when, on the third ballot, Mr. Herr was declared elected by a majority of the votes cast, and was declared duly elected. Rev. W. H. Harding, of Brooklyn, was elected Conference Steward, and after two ineffectual ballotings for the Committee on Pastoral Relations, adjourned until to-morrow.

A GOLD ISLAND.

Big Find in the West Indies.

A New Jersey paper, professing to have knowledge of the facts, says: Some three months since a small island, in the Caribbean Sea, known as the Swan Islands, and eight hundred miles south of Tyrone, was discovered by a Captain Hall, of Salem, Mass., while trading here, and took possession of it in the name of the United States. Its nose was two feet long, and its back as sharp as a carving knife. Its legs were like those of a crane, and its tail couldn't have been curled with the combs of a lady. Mr. Lingle pointed to this wonderful quadruped with infinite pride and said: "There, sir, is my patent corn sheller. What do you think of it?" Mr. Greeley looked at Mr. Lingle, and he at the wonderful thing. Presently a broad smile beamed on his face, and he turned away without uttering a word, feeling, doubtless, completely "sold."

The New Episcopal Prayer-Book.

We have already referred to the revised Book of Common Prayer adopted last Sunday by the congregation of Emanuel Church. It will be seen that the changes made in the ritual are in some instances quite radical, while the whole order of the service has been greatly simplified. The Psalter has been taken from the Bible version of 1611, and the lessons are and classified according to the different Sundays of the ecclesiastical year. The tables of Lessons have been very much altered; the Apochrypha is entirely left out, and the difficult-sight lessons from the whole of the important parts of the Bible will be read through in two years. The book of the Prophet Job and the revelation of St. John, which were both omitted from the old Book of Common Prayer. The forty-nine articles have been reduced to thirty-five. While in those that remain in every case the language of the original has been retained, the form has been materially altered. The Absolution after the morning and evening prayer is omitted, and in the Communion Service all the several texts of Scripture setting forth God's willingness to forgive those who repent, and come to Him, have been introduced, which will be sung in turn. In the place of the Nicene Creed, the certain sign of the doctrines of the United States "and all judicial and executive authority" is added, and the Athanasian Creed, besides the ten commandment given by Moses in the old Testament, is omitted. Forms for marriage and for the manufacturing establishments in the vicinity.

Value!—The approach to the south end of the bridge would be made by a wrought iron truss viaduct 1,060 feet in length, supported on cast columns of iron and stone piers, placed at intervals of about 160 feet apart for the eastern part, and 30 for the western. Next in width, and 60 feet in length along and outside of the established high water line from the south end of Pittsburgh Ferry landing to the south end of the bridge and Pittsburgh Locomotive mill. If this location should involve additional legislation, the Commission shall proceed to act promptly. The height of floor at Ferry landing to be 36 feet above low water, or, in other words, at about the level of the pavement on Penn street. Should it not be found practicable to fill a vacancy occasioned by the location of Mr. Shinn.

The citizens of Allegheny are frequently seen exercising their horses in this city. They may be distinguished from the Pittsburgh firemen easily, as the latter are not permitted to ride through the streets in their shirt sleeves.

THE Woman's Suffrage Association of Allegheny county will begin the next regular meeting this week at G. A. R. Hall, No. 104 Fourth avenue. Rev. Mr. Leonard will address the meeting. The public are invited to attend.

PATRICK DEAN made information before Mayor Drum, yesterday charging John Murray with a serious assault and battery upon his wife. The particulars were given yesterday. The wife was not able to appear, and the accused was held to bail for a hearing a week hence.

THE body of the little boy, son of Wm. Scott, of Camden, who fell from the steamer Elizabeth Tuesday and was drowned, was recovered Wednesday, near Lock No. 2. The Coroner being notified held an inquest, when the fact was developed that the boy was playing on the guards on the main deck and running along with his hand on the railing; that at the end of the guards there was a small gate in the railing upon which there were no hinges, or other fastenings; and that it had fallen out and probably carried the child with it. The jury rendered the following verdict: "That David M. Scott came to his death on Tuesday, the 5th of September, 1871, by falling off the steamboat Elizabeth, near McKeesport, through the negligence of the officers of the boat, in not having the hinges on the little gate, at the wheel, on the starboard side of the boat.

Public Amusements.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—The attendance at Little Nell's performance last evening was fair. She takes her benefit this evening, when "Katy Did" will be performed. The talented little lady deserves the compliment of an overflowing house.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Chanfrau has his benefit and makes his last appearance this evening, when "Kit" will be performed for the last time. It is one of the most effective plays put on our stage for years, and the scenery and effects are all of the finest order. Mr. Chanfrau's *Kit Bonnet* is one of his best efforts, and we hope to see no vacant chairs to night.

VARIETIES.—Eva and Fred Costello, Venturoli, the Majilions and many other fine performers appear in a bill of attractions this evening which cannot fail

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES WATLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. PLACK, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNIGLE, Chartiers.

TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.

SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.

POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR.
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.

TREASURER.
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.

CONTROLLER.
ROBERT J. McGOWAN.

JUST at present the friends of Mr. CHASE appear to be performing the greatest amount of work on the Democratic side in the Presidential line. He is represented as having entirely recovered, mentally and physically, which was essential to the undertaking, and there are a number of other circumstances favorable to him just now—not the least being the confused and rather chopfallen condition of the Democratic party generally.

Mr. TILTON thinks it is "foolish" to say that "the women of our country never asked for suffrage," and to prove it names half a dozen who have made themselves conspicuous by asking. There are many millions of women in our country, and there is no evidence that more than an insignificant minority want suffrage. It would be about as correct to say that the American people favor Mormonism from the fact that there is a Salt Lake, and "Elders" go about picking up recruits. We conclude that the "cause" of "Woman suffrage" is making small headway, and it is true now as ever that there never was a cause that did not have leaders and they followers, and the whole together "organs."

WE ARE in receipt of five volumes of the History of the Pennsylvania Volunteers from the Hon. D. N. WHITE. The method adopted by Mr. WHITE for distributing this work is the only one whereby the design of of the publication can be realized, which is to place them in libraries where they may be consulted by the public or for the benefit of the public. This is not, however, the method generally followed by members of the Legislature, the consequence being that a considerable part of the volumes have thus far gone into hands which have but little use for them; and it is a shameful fact that whole sets have even now found their way into old book stores. As time elapses the publication will grow valuable, and it should be preserved by some such system as Mr. WHITE has chosen. We hope that, where it is not too late, his example will generally be followed.

An influential representative Democratic journal advises the Southern people to hold aloof from the National Democratic Convention, and thus escape the dilemma of having to accept a platform in which they do not believe; or of having to secede and organize a bolt in the shape of a third party. It says:

"National conventions will require the South to pledge itself to the redemption of the national debt, to the payment of pensions to Union soldiers and the claims of Union sufferers from spoliations, and to repudiate State and Confederate war debts and claims for the annihilation of property in slaves."

The Northern wing of the party are therefore relied on to make these verbal concessions, while the untrammeled Southern States are to help elect the candidates on condition that, in case of success, their demand for the undoing of the results of the war shall be heard and respected, as who is so foolish to doubt that it would be? How do the people of Pennsylvania like the programme?

THE best and most forcible illustration we ever saw of that fine line of POPE—"Hope springs eternal in the human breast"—is afforded by the English holders of the rebel cotton loan. These gentlemen, who were bitten to the tune of some eight or ten millions of dollars, have appointed a committee to prepare and publish "a report;" doubtless with the view of informally urging the justice of their "claims" upon the Geneva Board of Arbitration, since nothing is more unlikely than that they will have any opportunity of proceeding formally in the premises. We cannot but admire the sublime faith of these men. This quality has been defined as "the evidence of things not seen, the substance of things hoped for." The definition thoroughly hit their relation to the rebel cause, and we suspect it will prove equally good with respect to their monetary investments in its favor.

It should not be forgotten that the so-called Temperance ticket, put in nomination at Harrisburg last month by a score or so of well-meaning but utterly impracticable men, is wholly repudiated by the Temperance community at large. The movement is completely devoid of official or representative character, and should not for a moment seduce any Temperance man into supporting it. A number of District Temperance Conventions in various parts of the State have already publicly disavowed connection with it, and other organizations are following suit. The Corresponding Secretary of the State Central Committee, a life-long worker in the Temperance cause, has officially denounced it, and warned Temperance men against being led astray by it. Every vote cast for that ticket is, whether so intended or not, cast for the Democratic candidates, and this is the reason why it receives favorable mention from the papers of that party.

We fancy that if those honest and trustful Republicans who imagine that the Democratic party has accepted the situation in good faith, could obtain a few glimpses of its purposes as revealed through its organs, North and South, they would speedily change their belief. We have at different times referred to the fanatical persistence with which the dream of ultimate Southern independence is still cherished. Here is what the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* says in its issue of August 29th:

"A united South has long been the dream of the Southern patriot and politician. It has inspired the genius of many a Southern poet, and attuned to melody the eloquent tongues of many a Southern orator. It is what the Southern people fought for. * * * It is what practical men in the lead of Southern political opinion strive for. * * * It is plain that the Southern people must take some very decided step by which to enforce the demand for the repeal of measures which degrade her.

Underneath all propositions, projects, ideas of policy, suggestions as to platforms or what not else, the same definite thought and purpose dwell, and the question for the Republicans of Pennsylvania to decide is, whether they propose to lend the schemes that moral sanction and countenance which would come of a Democratic victory in the Keystone State? Answer at the polls.

FROM the reports which reach us from different sections relative to the present harvest season, we should judge that the crops of the country never averaged higher than during this year. There have been a number of local exceptions from floods and drouths, and in some instances considerable damage has been inflicted by tornadoes and other atmospheric disturbances; but upon the whole the prodigious has been of the most bounteous character. The hay crop is said to be somewhat short, but this scarcity is compensated for by the abundance of aftermath and sowed corn. The wheat harvest was somewhat light in the Southwest, but in the great grain regions of the Northwest the yield was very heavy. There is probably more Indian corn on the ground to-day, than during any previous season, all reports concurring in this statement. The tobacco crop is in a healthy condition, and the dairy regions of the country have produced remarkably well. It is said that the cotton harvest will be much smaller this year than last, but the increased prices which are certain to follow a reduced yield will probably net the growers fully as much money, while a far greater quantity of grain and corn, and stock of animal provisions, has been raised in that section than in any previous year. Altogether there is great cause of satisfaction. We have the two elements of prosperity—peace and plenty—in a greater degree than any other nation of the world.

POLYGAMY DYING OUT IN UTAH.

Several indications seem to show that Polygamy in Utah is gradually coming to an end, without the application of violent means on the part of the National Government. For one thing, the reports of recent sojourners in Mormondom make it evident that the Mormons themselves are becoming thoroughly ashamed of the institution, a natural consequence of the intimate relations with California and the Eastern States into which their country has been brought by the Pacific Railroad. Venerable patriarchs, in casual intercourse with strangers of the Gentiles, unmistakably try to conceal the extent of their households, even condescending to tell fibs on the subject. Now, however reprehensible this may be in itself, it is perhaps indicative of a virtue which may in part, at least, compensate the sin, in the eyes of men, if not of Heaven. The change of sentiment is also disclosed in the manner in which the Mormon are at length discussing the institution among themselves. Thus, on the 20th of July, Mr. WILLIAM GOODE, one of the most distinguished members of the Church, delivered a lecture in Salt Lake City, in which he examined all the arguments, biblical and rational, by which polygamy is usually defended, for the evident purpose of making the practice appear as respectable as possible. And it certainly does not look so discreditable when held up by the venerable men whose names figure in the discourse. But the lecturer ended with the condemnation of "celestial marriages." Tried for nearly thirty years, said Mr. GOODE, the Revelation is proved to have been false, at least as regards this life, because it teaches a principle hostile and injurious to the elevated nature of woman, and because it is inconsistent with a subsequent revelation.

Another cause which is likely to hasten the abolition of the institution, is the part which the Mormon women are beginning to take in the war waged against it. Judge MCKEAN, a good while ago, decided that bigamy is punishable at common law, and, therefore, that there was no need for any formal action against polygamy on the part of Congress. And it seems that before polygamy became a Mormon institution, the Mormon Legislature passed a law which makes adultery punishable by fine and imprisonment, and an action for this offence to lie on the complaint of either the husband or the wife. These facts having become known to the Mormon women, some of them are disposed to take advantage of them. One, at least, we understand, the first wife of a Mormon, has made complaint against him for having taken another, and, no doubt, it was readily entertained by the Gentile Judge. The accused, it was reported some days ago, was placed under bonds for five thousand dollars to answer the charge. If there is any truth in the stories so often repeated, of discontent among Mormon women, many of them will, of course, follow the example thus set them, and escape from their bondage.

A FEW WORDS TO REPUBLICANS.

It is now only a little more than a month before the second Tuesday in October, within which period a great deal of hard and diligent work must be performed, if the Republican majority is to be at all commensurate with the importance of the issues involved in the canvass. We will not permit ourselves to contemplate the humiliating possibility of a defeat, though, unless members of the party bestir themselves more earnestly than they have hitherto done, even this calamity may perhaps befal us. It is best to tell the truth and to look affairs squarely in the face, and we fear that the desperate efforts which the Democrats are making to bring out the full strength of the party vote are not equalled on the side of the Republicans. We have the cause; surely we ought to have the zeal. We have the numbers, surely also we should have the courage. The principles involved are so plain that even a blind man can hardly fail to see them, and the duty is so manifest that even the most apathetic should be aroused. What is there in the present condition or professions of the Democratic party which indicates the slightest fitness for the responsibilities of government? Does it appeal for support on the grounds of humane feeling and liberal statesmanship? Look at its past and present attitude with respect to the negroes and the amendments. Does it ask indorsement on the score of honesty and economy? Witness the limitless scoundrelism of its chiefs, the robber rulers of New York city. Does it claim to be the party of civil and religious liberty? Observe its magnates crouching before a northern mob, and see the butchered freemen bleeding from Southern Ku-Klux knives. It prates of purity, and stuffs ballot-boxes. It clamors of the overthrow of "constitutional liberty," and seeks to rob four millions of people of the rights and privileges of citizenship. It gabbles of the denial of freedom, and JEFF. DAVIS raves over the land unheed. Adversity has not made it one whit wiser or better. The poison runs in its veins as virulently to-day as yesterday, last year, ten years ago. Now, as then, it sets itself against the progress of the age, against the normal and healthful reconstruction of humanity. In one sole cry is—put out the lights. Do the Republicans of Pennsylvania propose by their supineness to assist that party in snuffing the nineteenth century into darkness?

AS WILL be observed by reference to our telegraphic columns, the California campaign has probably resulted in the election of the entire Republican State ticket, by majorities estimated at from three to five thousand. Some days must of course elapse before the returns are all in and the exact vote ascertained. But the bare fact of a Republican victory is of itself sufficient cause for rejoicing. Four years ago the Democratic State ticket was elected by a majority of about eight thousand. The result of the present canvass shows what can be accomplished by hard and unremitting effort. The Democratic party stubbornly contested every inch of the ground, and only met with defeat because the Republicans of the State were in sufficient earnest. California has been redeemed by labor—shall Pennsylvania be lost through apathy? The "tidal wave" which was to overthrow Republicanism lags strangely in its appearance. Liberty, it is said, has two voices. One is of the sea and one of the mountains. The September Pacific has spoken. What response shall the October Alleghenies give back?

The War Situation in Cuba.

The New York *Sun*, usually well posted in Cuban affairs, says an active campaign in the approaching campaign in that island, for which the opposing parties are busily arranging and laying plans. It says the Spaniards have in the field about 30,000 regulars and 20,000 native volunteers. The garrison of the city of the Cubans consist of not over 11,000 men. The war has now lasted nearly three years, and that the Cubans still hold out is claimed as the best proof that in reality they are not so much worsted, notwithstanding the numerical difference between the contending forces is so great. The *Sun* affirms that "if measures be not adopted to enable the patriots to act on the offensive and drive the Spaniards from the island, Cuba must inevitably follow the fortunes of San Domingo," and adds that "there are Cuban elements in the United States amply sufficient to enable the Cubans to conquer their independence within a couple of months; but this consummation is only to be obtained by unity of purpose and of action.

WHAT is the reason that the Chicago *Tribune*, which so long has led the lugubrious lament over the decadence of American ship-building, now that Philadelphia has perfected arrangements for the construction of a first-class line of iron steam vessels, to be built of American iron by American workmen, and to sail under the American flag—should not encourage and cheer the enterprise, and endeavor, by predicting it, to accomplish its failure? If the *Tribune* is sincere in its regrets over the stagnation of that branch of American industry, it should hail the appearance of a rival. If it really prefers English vessels, under the English flag, let it say so and have done with it, but for gracious sake let it be consistent in its bushwhacking.

THE convention of the American Railway Master Mechanics' Association, which was held in Philadelphia on September last, determined upon Louisville as the next place of meeting, and the convention of the present year is therefore announced to be held at the Galt House in that city, on Tuesday next, the 12th. The organization is composed of men from every railroad in the Union, and the proceedings of its meetings in the past have been no less interesting than beneficial, and it is promised that the one at Louisville will prove not less successful than those preceding it.

IT is generally voted that Mrs. Stowe's "Red and White Tyranny" don't amount to much, though it is probable it will have a run before the fact is found out, merely because she is known as the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," a book, by the way, which had nine run till it had been out for some time.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The "Saratoga droop" is what afw all the city Mayors of that popular resort now. Sophie Sparks says it is merely the act of carrying the hand in such a manner as unmistakably to express "I've nothing to do." The elbows are pressed closely against the sides, the lower parts of the arms are then raised toward the chest, and the hands hang listlessly forward. The *tout ensemble* of the droop is very much like the wings of a chicken prepared for a broil. This position of the hands does very well for the display of diamond rings; also for the fan which dangles from one hand and the dainty lace *mouchoir* which droops from the other.

An Indiana man broke a chair over his wife's head recently, and got into jail therefor. The clergyman visited him and tearfully labored until the man melted. He said he was very sorry that he had permitted his anger to obtain the mastery of him and to suffer him to do such an act, because it was a good-fashioned Windsor chair, an heir-loom in his family, and he knew he never could replace it.

A few months ago the Antwerp papers reported that the "Wandering Jew" had reappeared and been spoken to in that city. The tradition of centuries is that the visits of that mythical personage always precede war or pestilence; and the superstitious are now connecting the outbreak of cholera in Belgium with the recent visitation of the wanderer. There is something remarkable in the vitality of this ridiculous tradition.

A Canadian correspondent lately advised an English commercial journal that each year some new American article of manufacture was supplanting a similar article of English make in the Canadian markets. English manufacturers have of late enlarged their machinery, Birmingham especially has embarked an enormous capital in manufactures, but it is becoming painfully evident that these preparations, no real increased demand, they rather mark a spirit of desperate speculation.

A package was received a few days ago at the State Department from our Consul at Venezuela, containing a specimen of the horse fever, which it is said to be generally fatal. The snake bit a cat, which instantly, while writhing with pain, scratched the hand of its owner. The poisoned hand of this man immediately swelled to an enormous size, and the famous cunduranga plant was applied with success, the poison being removed at once and the hand restored to its former size. The cunduranga party here still adhere to their faith in its wonderous medical virtues.

This is the latest, and the best, bee story: In Jamaica, West Indies, the settlers keep their bees in boxes, supported on stones half a foot from the ground. While visiting an old friend there, who was a great bee raiser, the latter found a lot of his boxes robbed of honey, and he, with his guest, kept watch at night for the thieves. They proved to be a number of huge frogs from a neighboring stream, one of which first attacked the hive, and then drew all the bees upon himself, when he hopped to the river and jumped in. In the meantime the other frogs plundered the hive.

It is reported that an agreement has been made between the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and the city of Duluth, whereby the company is to construct a canal across Minnesota Point, reimburse the city for the work it has done on this canal, furnish an additional dredge, and take the bonds of the city at eighty cents on the dollar, to enable it to construct a dyke across the bay at once, broad enough for several tracks. This will secure a good harbor for Duluth.

A correspondent of the Easton (Pa.) *Argus* who has just visited Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, says: "The mansion is nothing but a heap of ruins. It is a disgrace to the nation that the home of the author of the Declaration of Independence should be permitted thus to rot and crumble into decay." The Monticello estate comprises about three hundred and fifty acres, and is now in litigation, having been confiscated by the Confederate Government, and bought in by a citizen of Charlottesville. The stone over Mr. Jefferson's grave is a ruin like the house, relic hunters having chipped into it until the very shape of the original obelisk is destroyed.

The ponderous bird which a short time since swooped down upon the town of Winnemucca, California, as described as weighing not less than 25 or 30 pounds, with a pair of ponderous wings, which, when stretched out to the breeze, must have been fully twelve feet from tip to tip. Its color was that of a raven, with the exception that the tips of its wings and tail were white. An Irish sailor who happened to get sight of the bird thinks he must be a renegade member of the condor family, having seen just such "critters" on the coast of South America.

At Elgin, Illinois, paper thus refers to the "condition" of the young woman who got her head and hair becoming tangled in the machinery of a factory at that place: "The skin on her eyes and eyebrows, having become attached, is natural, and the pupils can now be can be washed, and the eyebrows covered with a new skin. He intends to take skin from her arm and place it upon her forehead and temples, so that it will be smooth and natural. Then, with a head of false hair, she will, in a few months, again walk the streets of our bluff city so apparently her former self that it will take a close observer to detect the marks of the frightful accident."

Quite a sensation, it is said, was created in Louisville a day or two ago, by the receipt of despatches from New York announcing that the price of quinine had been advanced in that market from two dollars and thirty-five cents to three dollars per ounce. The advance was occasioned by the small stock of the article on hand, and by the unusual demand for it, because of the general prevalence of the chills and fever all over the country.

On the line of the Chicago, Dubuque and Minnesota Railroad, seven miles west of Winona, Minnesota, is a curious Indian idol. This relic of the aborigines resembles at a distance a bear sitting upon its haunches, and is cut out of the solid rock. Passing Indians place it the greatest reverence, offering presents of tobacco, colored beads, pieces of buffalo meat, etc. Near it is another and smaller image. The ground whereon these relics repose is wanted for a new railroad track, and then, like the people who worship there, will soon vanish before the advance of the iron horse.

Butchers in the vicinity of Chicago are in the habit of killing their animals in this dangerous way: A steer is lassoed in the corral, pulled down by a yoke of oxen where his head is brought to a ring, and knocked in by an axe in the hand of a lusty slaughterer. After several animals have been killed in this way, the next one that is brought in becomes infuriated at the sight and, and madly endeavors to break away. On last Saturday afternoon a Texas steer was roped into a pen, and, being unusually enraged at the sight of his dead predecessors and the smell of blood, plunged away from the butchers into the street. The police have been called upon to interfere and put a stop to the risky practice.

It is announced that a number of New York capitalists—Daniel Drew, Fisk, and Gould, and others—have entered into contracts to build a line of iron steamboats, to run on the Hudson between Albany and New York, in competition with the palace cars of the Hudson River Railroad. It is intended that the steamers shall be five hundred feet long, capable of making twenty-eight miles an hour, and to average that speed daily—making the trip between the points stated in twelve hours. The steamer will carry no freight, but will be run exclusively for passengers, including all the appointments and accommodations of a first-class hotel. It is stated that $500,000 have been raised, and that the project will certainly be carried out.

Treasury Department officers state that the fifty cent notes circulated in the Carolinas, as mentioned recently in Southern papers, are not calculated to deceive any but the grossly ignorant. These States have been visited lately by circuses, and it is believed they have made a pretty free distribution of this spurious stuff, as they have done elsewhere, and which is only a bungling lithograph of the genuine note. The Treasury officials claim that the occupation of counterfeiters is about gone, so closely have they been watched.

A Massachusetts railroad company has adopted a new system of signals. When many trains are run the station-master and flagman at crossings are each provided with a small hour-glass, with sand sufficient to run six minutes. When a train passes the glass is turned, and if a train approaches before the sand has run out, the red flag is displayed and the train is stopped. As soon as the sand has run out the glass is turned again, and if a train comes before the sand is down, two flags, red and white, are shown, which indicate "proceed with caution;" afterward a white flag shows the track is clear.

PERSONAL.

It now appears that Gen. Mantenffel, feeling that he was treated unjustly, wrote, before the Franco-German war, a letter to King William in which he used "language far beyond that of a subject in addressing his sovereign." He was dismissed for this, and remained on the non-effective list for more than a year, after which the King, remembering old times, gave him the command of the First Corps in the war against France.

It is stated that a number of New York Bohemians are about to undertake R. T. Colburn at a grand dinner, to celebrate the successful termination of the Bullenbarger case. Invitations have been sent to leading journalists, but most of them have both respectfully declined.

During Mr. Colfax's visit to Fort Abercrombie, a little incident occurred which thoroughly illustrates his kindness of heart. Among the soldiers drawn up in line was one condemned to wear a ball and chain for some offense. When the review was over, General Rust, the commandant, asked Mr. Colfax how he could make his short stay pleasant, and the other promptly answered by asking for the pardon of the disgraced soldier. General Rust was only too glad to accord the favor, and the prisoner thanked and the latter readily promised to grant the Vice President another request. The gratified soldier will long have occasion to remember with pleasure Mr. Colfax's visit to Fort Abercrombie.

Mr. J. C. R. Hallock, one of the numerous journalists who had a hand in murdering dear old Colonel Seaton's *National Intelligencer*, is going to be suitably punished, for he is sentenced to write a life of James Buchanan, the U. P. R. R. reverse but $5,000 for the task. Twenty thousand dollars would be too little. William B. Reed, of Philadelphia, once elected upon the work, but the state of his health compelled him to abandon it; it takes a very robust man to write entombment of J. B.

Mr. Joaquin Miller, the author of the poems of the "Sierras," which made such a sensation in England, is at Easton, Pa., attended by a brother ill with consumption. In person he is of medium height, of fair complexion, with a profusion of brown hair, and a full beard of ordinary weight of a color lighter than that of his hair. His manner is modest in the extreme; he shuns rather than seeks publicity, though when once captured he converses freely, and the manner and matter of his conversation is of the exceedingly interesting kind. He brought a letter of introduction from the Savage Club of London to the Lotos Club of New York, and will visit that city before his departure for the west.

Dr. Mary Frances Seeley, daughter of Dr. T. T. Seeley, of the Cleveland Water Cure, and Dr. Sarah C. Seward, niece of ex-Secretary Seward, graduates of the Women's Medical College of Philadelphia, and Miss Guthrie, of Philadelphia, sailed a few days ago for Calcutta, India. They go under the auspices of the Women's Union Missionary Society for Heathen Lands, of which Mrs. T. C. Doremus is President.

Mr. John Bright, who is still rusticating in the Highlands of Scotland, is described as apparently quite restored to health and able to indulge in the luxury of a debate in Parliament almost as soon as he can get across. He is now enjoying the salmon fishing in the Highlands. A Scotch farmer of strong Tory proclivities, recently picked him out of a river into which he fell. The farmer's disgust was intense when he discovered that it was Mr. Bright he rescued from the water.

THE New York *Herald* has an article headed "Crime and Religion connected;" the noticeable feature of which is that it does not relate to or point out the intimate association existing between the *Herald*'s pious editorials and its advertisements of the damnable fraternity of humanity killers. And yet the two things are but a couple of pages apart.

THE PARK LAW—IS IT CONSTITUTIONAL.

I understand from the newspaper versions of the Park Law that, in authorizing the seizure of private property, it provides that the owner shall be charged with the benefits to his adjoining lands.

We know from the proceedings of the Councils that the authors and supporters of the law, holding the position of adjoiners themselves, refused to send it back for amendment to put other people, in like position, upon the same footing as the proprietors, on the argument of Mr. Burgwin, that it would be *for practicable and against law.*

Have they not *overshot* the matter here? Is it possible that the Legislature can pass a valid law, which singles out a particular party for taxation and exempts all others in precisely like case?

The mere statement of the proposition would seem sufficient for the determination of the question.

Suppose it were a question of the extension of Hazelwood avenue by the appropriation of land for that purpose, and it were provided that a part of the expenses of the opening should be assessed in the shape of benefits upon the framer of this law himself, and the rest paid out of the City Treasury. What would he say about it? Would he submit? Would he not take the Councils that it was unconstitutional law? Would he object that its extension to others would be an *impracticable* thing, or that it would be *against law* to amend it so as to make it equal and uniform? Luckily almost.

It will be answered, of course, as it has been already, that the writer is the attorney of Mrs. Schenley; but this will not do.

The writer is nobody's attorney, but he thinks he knows a good law from a bad one, and if there is any other answer he would like to hear it.

A TAX-PAYER.

THE writings of Miss Braddon, the popular English novelist, are not models of the highest moral or literary excellence, although for a certain intensity of dramatic plot, and for a certain tropical luxuriance of language and imagery, they are by no means destitute of interest. This lady has felt compelled to address a letter to the *Athenæum*, to complain of a most unjust literary fraud of which she is the victim, and of which a certain New York Sunday paper—joint organ of the double iniquity of Tammany and the abortionists—is the perpetrator. This paper has for years past been in the habit of foisting on the people of the United States whatever trash its proprietors could procure, as having been written by Miss Braddon, although she has again and again protested against the imposition. The last forgery of this kind is of recent occurrence, the issue of that paper for July 30th containing the first instalment of a "story" editorially stated to have been written by her, but with respect to which she declares—

"Until I saw this paper for July 30, I never saw this new story commenced therein. I know nothing whatever about it or its author. I am as much perplexed by its being attributed to me as I am perplexed by the persistence of this newspaper in giving to its readers, time after time, stories falsely attributed to me that I have not written. This occurs, in spite of the force of reiterated protests against the practice, both from myself and from others in my name. I cannot help thinking that if a 'brave' English publisher were to imitate this peculiar mode of manufacture, and produce books of serial stories which he attributed to an American author, some reprints in England, crediting all the while that such literature was not written by such author, a sharp outcry would quickly arise for an international copyright to arrest such monstrous fraud. I cannot but hope that English American authors and statesmen will anticipate this evil day by initiating some measure of registration by which shall protect reputations against the reckless use to which I now invoke attention."

The error of Miss Braddon consists in supposing that anything which shall sheet might print, ever finds its way into decent or cultivated society. If her reputation receives no worse injury than that which is likely to accrue from the fabrications of that paper, she may possess her soul in perfect peace. Outside of the shambles and the sewers, and of the classes who are in training for their next occupancy, it is doubtful whether the sheet in question is known to have an existence. It may not be very complimentary to Miss Braddon—the perfidiously with which its proprietors cling to the use of her name—but she may at least solace herself with the consolation that not one of its readers knows who or what she is.

SOME curious statistics have lately been published under government authority, showing the number of homicides committed in the United States from June 1st, 1870, to May 31st, 1871. The number of murders perpetrated in the Southern States is so greatly in excess of those committed in other sections as at once to arrest the attention of the observer. Of the total number of 4,036, distributed throughout the forty-six States and Territories, eight Southern States have 1,983, or more than one-half, and it is noticeable that the largest numbers occur in the States which contain the largest negro element. We do not care to inquire into the causes of this fact, of in any partisan sense to dwell upon the lesson which it conveys. We are strongly inclined to the belief that, since it is too late in the day to make the halter the symbol of National jurisdiction over the States formerly in rebellion, a liberal amnesty policy would be found to be one of the best agencies that could possibly be employed to remedy the violence and lawlessness which these statistics indicate. That the people of those States, however, are largely responsible for this shameful condition of affairs the following extract from the New Orleans *Picayune*, a conservative Democratic journal, shows. That paper says:

"There is scarcely a town in Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas or Texas without its pet desperado. These young fellows they are generally young, for whisky claims its own and kills them long before middle age,—are usually respected in their graves and sin. Sometimes they bear professional diplomas, and sometimes they are self-advertised and self-adjusted men, who will talk volubly, if not eloquently, of their prowess and achievements, and who stand ready at any time to give an exhibition of bloody accomplishment. They are not altogether without influence; the rough people generally tolerate them socially are, in part, the accessories of their outrages, and the fact that they usually perpetrate their wickedness are also sharers in their crimes. They are known to be murderers, and yet within a range of thirty miles around his home each may count a hundred companions who do not scruple at being seen on any occasion in his company."

More than this, these incorrigible enemies of order and society are generally, after their death, praised for their daring "chivalry," and thus other young men who else might possibly lead tranquil and honorable lives, become infected with the same bloody-minded ambition, to swagger through the same base life to the same premature and desperate end. Upon the press of the Southern States rests the chief responsibility for the existence and continuance of this brutal reign of pot assassins.

A MEASURE is stated to be under consideration by the Pope, which, if decided upon, will completely upset all the regulations consecrated by the tradition and practice of centuries in respect to the election of the successor of St. Peter. This plan is nothing else than the election of the next Pope by universal suffrage, instead of by the vote of the College of Cardinals. He hopes, it is said, by such a step, which would be a return to the earliest ages of the Church in Rome, to counteract the revolutionary principle which now tends to diminish the prestige and authority of the papacy. The realization of the scheme would not be as difficult as may at first appear. On the vacancy of the Holy See being proclaimed, a register would be opened in every parish, and the faithful would be allowed to inscribe their votes on it for the space of one month. The office of the cardinals would be to examine the votes and proclaim the result. The candidate would, of course, be authoritatively selected by universal suffrage of the faithful, who would only have to sanction the previously prepared formula, all Catholics, without distinction of age or sex, having a right to vote, and illiterate persons affixing their cross in lieu of their signature. Whether this plan will be really carried into effect or not time only will show, but it will be curious if in future the principle of Papal elections is founded on the basis of the Roman republic of 1849, "Dio e Popolo." A recognition of the principle of universal suffrage was indicated by the recent "black plebiscite" in Rome, when 47,000 signatures were collected in favor of the Pope, and it has also been asserted that His Holiness intends to submit to a universal plebiscite the necessity of temporal sovereignty for the Roman Pontiff.

FROM a recent report to the City Council of Richmond, we learn that considerable progress has been made in the improvement of the navigation of the James river. The sunken vessels near Drewry's Bluff have been raised, giving a channel 200 feet wide and is feet deep at low water. At Warwick's the wrecks of three schooners, at Graveyard Beach the wrecks of the Gallego and Plumie, and below Deans about forty piles have been raised. At Drewry's Bluff, the remainder of the steamer Jamestown, the steamer Virginia, the steamer Fredericksburg, the steamer Beaufort, the schooner Wythe, the brig Marcia, and parts of several stone cribs have been removed, as well as fifty piles at Wilton. At Dutch Gap the cut-off will soon be completed, giving a width of 100 feet and a depth of 15 feet at high water. A channel 125 feet wide and 18 feet deep will also be opened through the rock at Howlett's. The greatest part of this work has been accomplished by the United States, and it is proposed to continue the improvements until a depth of fifteen feet of water from Richmond to the sea shall be secured.

THERE are grave constitutional troubles in the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg Schwerin. The Duchy of Mecklenburg is the oldest in Germany, and apparently the most proud. The Legislature consists of some one hundred members, the majority of whom are rich and powerful landowners. The liberal party has for many years past been making strenuous but unsuccessful efforts to release their country from its feudalistic bonds. As long ago as 1848 a new constitution was drafted, but in consequence of the opposition with which it met from the Legislature it never went into operation. Another unsuccessful attempt was made in 1866 to secure for a liberal constitution by laying their grievances before the German Diet. Recently, the people of the minors met and drew up a memorial to the Grand Duke, in which they described the anomalous political condition of the country, and strongly urged him to grant a liberal constitution. As soon as the document was signed, and before it left in great anger informed the mayors that no attention would be paid to their wishes, and that the Grand Ducal family intended to govern the country by the time-honored institutions of the country. On account of the affront offered to the mayors by the Duke throughout Germany, it is thought that Emperor William will be compelled by public opinion to interfere.

At the request of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, Col. James Snowden, a well known writer on currency, coinage, and kindred subjects, has undertaken to prepare a memoir for the national centenary, "upon the time, place and incidents of the origin, position, adoption, signing and promulgation of the Declaration of Independence." This will include notices of the house where it was written, the desk used by Mr. Jefferson, the hall of Congress, the chair of Hancock, the bell of liberty, and as far as possible, of the abode of each member of the Committee on Independence. It is also intended to illustrate the work with pictorial representations of historical places, persons and objects connected with the declaration. In order to render the memoir as nearly complete as possible, Colonel Snowden solicits the co-operation of those who are interested in it, and who are in possession of special materials, such as letters, diaries or other manuscripts relating to the subject, family reminiscences, engravings and the like.

ONE of the most important conventions ever held in this country, is the prospective National Agricultural Congress, to be held at Nashville, Tennessee, on the 3d of next month. Governor Senter, we observe, takes an active and commendable interest in its success. He has written to the Governors of all the states and territories, earnestly requesting them to appoint delegates able and willing to expand the sphere of practical agricultural knowledge. The South certainly needs sound advice on farming; Eastern cultivators may learn something of their wholesale farming brethren of the great Western farms, and in turn impart knowledge which will expand the wheat and corn growers. With a full attendance from all sections of the country, the Nashville Congress of farmers must be productive of good, and the efforts of the Governor of Tennessee well deserve to be seconded by the Executives of all the States.

A PRIVATE letter from London states that an effort is being made to induce John Bright, as soon as he is sufficiently convalescent, to visit this country, and, the writer adds, "with good hopes of success."

The Next Great Horse Race.

The race arranged between the two celebrated horses, Longfellow and Enquirer, for the last day of the races at Lexington, Kentucky, a week from next Saturday, is exciting the great interest expected from the meeting of these two kings of the turf. The Lexington *Press* says that it has now been fully ascertained that Longfellow was terribly out of condition at the time of his race with Helmbold, at Saratoga, but since his return home his improvement has been steady. The lameness reported after the race has entirely disappeared, and his limbs are perfectly sound. Enquirer, the horse that has never suffered defeat, though complaining "of a leg" in the spring, is now taking his work kindly, and the *Press* believes will do his duty manfully in the coming contest. The race is a three-mile dash, for which it is understood there will be eight or more entries. Longfellow, Enquirer, Pinkball, Morgan Scout, Pilgrim, Foster, Bayonet, Charley Walker, and others. Fireball is the horse that ran a mile and three-quarters in 3:10½ at Crab Orchard several weeks ago, and is considered one of the most promising animals in the country. Foster has a fine record, and everything goes to show that the race will be one of the most exciting contests of the season, or indeed of its predecessors.

THE patriotic Philadelphians have lately been mortified by the discovery that a picture in revered Independence Hall, in that city, which has for many years been looked on as an excellent likeness of Gen. Charles Lee, of Revolutionary memory, turns out to be a portrait of Gen. Arthur O'Connor, an Irishman, who had nothing whatever to do with our Revolution, although he was a very brave man in his own country. Now, Lee is any one thing more than another that a Philadelphian is "touchy" on, it is for one to doubt the genuineness of the relics that the city cares for, and exhibits with much veneration. So the matter has caused such annoyance to our good neighbors, who cannot for the life of them imagine how such a blunder could have originated.—*N. Y. Standard.*

Still Onward and Upward.

The extraordinary increase that has taken place in the sale of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters during the past year, is another proof that an intelligent people, although they may try all things, hold fast only to that which is good. No amount of puffery can lift inferior articles to the position of standard specifics. To use the words of Tom Payne, they may go up like a rocket, but are sure to come down lumpishously like its extinguished stick. Hundreds of such nostrums have gone up and come down since the introduction of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, nearly the fifth of a century ago. Yet it still remains the supreme tonic of the age. It has not, and never has had a rival in efficacy or popularity, and now stands at the head of all proprietary remedies manufactured on this side of the Atlantic. In every community on this continent, or in South America, it is the accepted remedy for dyspepsia, bilious complaints, constipation, general debility, nervous weakness, and many other unpleasant or dangerous maladies. A medicine so widely extended is of course pirated and imitated by dealers without conscience or integrity.

Therefore, let every man and woman who designs to purchase the genuine Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, see to it that they have what they pay for, and not the results of an infamous imposture. Look carefully at label, stamp, and name blown in the glass, and do not forget that the *true bitters* is sold in bottles only.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 102 SECOND AVENUE.

Buy None but the Best.

The Improved Sampson & Howe

Standard Scales,

OF ALL SIZES AND VARIETIES.
Also, PATENT MONEY DRAWER AND GROCERS' FIXTURES.
SOUDER & M'CLURG,
63 WOOD STREET.

Littell & Mechling,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Old Rye Whisky,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINES AND LIQUORS

237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Offer for Sale the following Well Known Brands of Liquors, &c.:

WHISKIES.

317 bbls. McKim, 1 to 3 Years Old.
455 do. Golden Wedding. 1 to 3 Years old.
100 do. Family Circle, 1 Year Old.
368 do. Wm. Lee, 1 to 3 Years Old.
312 do. Jones and Brinker, 1 to 3 Years Old.
228 do. M. Weis, Cop. Dist., 1 to 5 Years old.
92 do. S. C. Mecracken & Co. 3 Years Old.
65 do. A. J. Caton, 4 Years Old.
52 do. Mestrezat, 3

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Promptly Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Av. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

$100,000

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION,)

For Sale at 85 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are a first lien on the Turtle Creek Division of the Road, making precedence of the 7 per cents, are dated 1870, for thirty years, interest payable February and August.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

THURSDAY EVENING, September 7, 1871.

The easy condition of the local loan market is not disturbed by any changes. Whilst there is an abundant supply of money, means with the banks and discount houses generally at the present time, yet there are some indications that before the month is out money will be scarce and in demand. Why? Why, because the Treasury is paying out its funds. And at the end of the month it is thought that the month's operations of the Treasury in gold and bonds combined will result in the withdrawal of about $4,000,000 of currency from the money market. Then will occur at a period when the moving of the crops creates a more active demand for currency than at any other season of the year, a still greater scarcity may be expected to prove a source of stringency in the money market, sooner or later. It may be said that the Secretary of the Treasury should not store away four millions of bonds without paying more than gold for them, and we concede that, in the present feeling in the market, this view appears to have force, but it is to be remembered that we are not yet verging on the period when money begins to tighten and Wall street loans are called in, with the result of a general stringency in the money centres; so that this view deserves less consideration than may appear at first sight.

—Transactions in local stocks are light. The large lots of prime securities in the shape of railroad bonds, which are on this market, large amounts of which have been placed to our capitalists as fixed investments, have absorbed large amounts of money which was before comparatively idle, and there is still a good demand for the Allegheny Valley, Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad bonds. Among the miscellaneous shares there has been some activity in Columbus oil stocks. Some wealthy parties, we learn, have been bought of late on private terms, who have good reason to expect a profitable turn. The current quotations, as near as we could learn, is 19 bid and 20 asked.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondence:

	Morning.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	119	120⅛	119⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1862	113½	113⅝	113⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113½	113⅝	113⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114	114⅛	114⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114	114⅛	114⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114	114⅛	114⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114½	114⅝	114⅝
10-40s	113½	113⅝	113⅝
6-20s	113½	113⅝	113⅝

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112¼
United States 6s of 1881	119¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	113½
United States 5-20s of 1864	113½
United States 5-20s of 1865	113¾
United States 10-40s	113¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¼
Union Pacific Railroad	106⅜
Currency Sixes	116

—The most noticeable change in the Wall street Bulletin to-day is the sharp advance in the gold premium. As we remarked before in this column, it is everyone now to lock up gold, as the New York city banks which have lost so heavily of their three per cent. certificates, are now in the market to buy for an indefinite time for a small consideration, say three per cent per annum, the transaction resulting in their having to pay in currency for the gold.

—*The Financial Bulletin* says: The stock market is assuming the activity and buoyancy which characterized it before the Rock Island disaster early in the summer, and, notwithstanding the experience of the past, outsiders are rushing in to try their luck at getting a fortune quickly. The indications are that the rise will continue during the month and that all stocks will participate in it. It is said will sell at 80 before the 1st of October, which Wabash, Western Union, Ohio and Mississippi, Lake Shore, New York Central, Rock Island, Pacific Mail and Union Pacific. The new contract between the latter and the Central Pacific companies, it is said, will be signed to-morrow or the day after. In the miscellaneous list, quotations have been materially advanced.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of railway stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

September 7, 1871.	10 A. M.	11 A. M.	12 M.	1 P. M.	2 P. M.	3 P. M.
C. & H.						
Del. & Hud.						
Reading						
Mich. Cent.						
Illinois Cent.						
Columbia Cent.						
C. & N. W.						
Rock Island						
Pittsburg						
Fort Wayne						
Western Union						
Canton						
Cumberland Pref.						
Quicksilver						
Mariposa Pref.						
Pacific Mail						
New York Central						
Erie						
Hudson River						
Michigan Central						
Michigan Southern						
Illinois Central						
Cleveland & Pittsburg						
Chicago & Rock Island						
Pittsburg & Fort Wayne						
Chicago & Northwestern						
Chicago & Northwestern Pref.						

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	62
Philadelphia and Erie	29½
Lehigh Navigation	49¾
Lehigh Valley	67¼
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	39½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	66
North Pennsylvania Railroad	59
Camden and Amboy Railroad	127½
Pennsylvania Railroad	57¾
Reading	98½

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, Apollo Building, dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges. Orders on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $50 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, September 8, 1871. }

REMARKS.—The dullness that has ruled for some time continues. The sales were restricted to the wants of the trade. Prices rule about the same as the day previous. We could learn of no change. The sales were few and far between. The following are the nominal rates.

CRUDE.

We quote: Spot, 1bbl, September, 10c; 5 C., all year, 11½c; R. C., all year, 13½c; Parker's 24 do; Foster's 24 do; Lower Creek 24 25; Oil City 24 25.

SALES.

1,000 bbls S. C. all year.....11½c

REFINED.

The market was a dull one, being entirely devoid of animation. We quote as follows: Spot 23½c; September 23½c; October 23½; November 24c; last three months 24c.

NEW YORK, September 7.—Market unchanged and steady, with moderate firm. Small sale sold at $4 60 and could not be purchased 60.

SAVANNAH, September 7.—Market quiet and firm at 20c for crude and 30c for refined.

PHILADELPHIA, September 7.—Market firm at $5 40 for crude and 23c for refined.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, September 7.—Market quiet and firm, offering $4 10@4 25. No sales.

Our latest dispatches are fourth page.]

The Petroleum Bulletin says:

PHILADELPHIA, September 7.—First half September, 1,000 bbls crude, 50c; last half September 23 @23½c; October the first, 24c; balance October and November 23½ to 24c, the latter. Crude 10@10½.

TUESDAY, September 5.—Market quiet and firm at about 24 @c.

FRIDAY MORNING, September 1.—The market is unchanged and quiet. Small lots of refiners firm; small sale of 500 bbls at 24 @c.

FRIDAY EVENING, September 1.—The market quiet and steady at 24c for refined. Crude quiet and firm at from 10 @10½c.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, September 7.—Market quiet and firm at 24c for refined.

PHILADELPHIA, September 7.—Market quiet; oil firm; 1,000 bbls crude at 23c; no sales.

PHILADELPHIA, September 7.—Market quiet and firm; there was a little weaker feeling. Crude 10½c; refined 24 @24½c.

PHILADELPHIA, September 7.—Crude 10½c; refined 24c; 1,000 bbls sold at 24c. The feature to-day was the quiet demand for wrought scrap, and more have been made of it. Some lots sold at 2c above the private terms. New rails have been fairly quiet since our last, with a light demand. Spikes are supported—5c5 from our depots headed sold to arrive on private terms. Bottoms for bar from store is steady and firm at the advance mentioned from 4c. We heard of small sales of Boiler sheet at 4½c, gold, and only small lots can be bought at 5c. Tank is very much of that recently received has come out damaged.—*Commercial List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

September 6.—Iron—Pig iron meets a fair inquiry, and prices are firmer. Sales of No. 1 Scotch at $28 cash, and No. 2 at $26 @ 26 50 cash. Scotch pig continues $26 @ 26 50.

THE WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA.

September 6.—The market continues very firm, and there is more doing. The current quotations are as follows: Tub, ordinary, good and choice, 39 @40c; common and quarter fleece, choice; three-quarter and half blood, choice; three-quarter blood, choice; the XX, picklock, choice; western mixed washing, choice; fleece washing, choice; pulled extra, 36 @38c; do ex washers, 35c; unwashed, coarse and medium, choice; do fine, choice; pulled extra, No. 1 and super, choice; do medium, long, choice; native pulled, choice; short merino pulled, choice; Texas unwashed, carpet, choice; do washing, choice. *North American.*

NEW YORK.

September 6.—Wool.—There has been rather less inquiry for the various descriptions, but otherwise the market is without change. There is no disposition on the part of holders to press sales, and consequently prices are maintained. Manufacturers are pretty well supplied, and those having an immediate demand whatever, the business communicated has been very little. The sales are 40,000 lbs X and No. 1 Saxony fleece at 50c; 5,000 lbs Ohio unwashed delaine, 43c; 5,000 lbs Texas at 37½c; 5,000 lbs medium do, 36c; 8,000 lbs super pulled native at 48c; 5,000 lbs do, 46c; 5,000 lbs do, 45c; 20,000 lbs California unwashed fleece, 32@36c; 50,000 lbs do unwashed do, 30c for unwashed Georgia, and 30@35c for Montana; 50,000 lbs do private terms; and 100 bales prime selected Cape, at 60c in bond.—*Commercial List.*

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112⅞.

NEW YORK, September 7—P. M.

MONEY.

The increased activity on the Stock Exchange caused more demand for money to-day from stockbrokers, and at one time 4 ⅌ cent. on Government and stock collaterals.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 10⅝.

GOLD.

Strong, opening at 112⅛ and advancing to and closing at 112⅞. Loans mostly made flat, though some few were made at 1-64, 1, 2 and 3 ⅌ cent. for one, and 5-64 for carrying. Clearings $20,000,000. The bids for Treasury gold announced to about $12,000,000; awards $2,000,000 at from 112 3-32 to 112 31.

GOVERNMENTS

Strong and higher, in sympathy with gold.

Coupons, 1881	119	120, 120⅛	119¾
Coupons, 1862	113½	113⅝, 113¾	113⅝
Coupons, 1864	113½	113⅝, 113¾	113⅝
Coupons, 1865	113¾	113⅞, 114	113⅞
Coupons, 1865, new	114	114⅛, 114¼	114⅛
Coupons, 1867	114	114⅛, 114¼	114⅛
Coupons, 1868	114½	114⅝, 114¾	114⅝
10-40s	113½	113⅝, 113¾	113⅝
6-20s	113½	113⅝, 113¾	113⅝

STATE SECURITIES

Dull and heavy for Tennessees. South Carolinas and Missouris firm.

Tennessee, old	71	Virginia, old	61
Missouris	91	South Carolinas, old	65
Louisianas, old	70	North Carolinas, new	39
Louisianas, new	70		

RAILWAYS.

The stock market is experiencing frequent fluctuations. The upward speculation was from scarcity of supply. Cleveland and Pittsburg up 2 per cent.; Lake Shore, Fort Wayne and Western Union, both a sharp advance; Rock Island, Pacific Mail, Ohio and Mississippi, and most of the others, with the leaders unchanged to fractionally lower. The interest between the Pacific Mail Company and the Union Pacific Railroad was formally ratified last evening, and the former will be allowed to run the property, but it is understood that the rate of transit through freight by the Union Pacific will be increased under the new contract. The Pacific Mail Company and the Union Pacific Railroad are mutual feeders for Pacific local receipts and their mutual interests are identical. The New York lines have succeeded in securing all the purchases wanted, and as the Philadelphia buyers want to purchase at lower figures, we do not look for the purchases of any considerable amount of stock for the week. The following are the current rates for the different grades as bought and sold here: Extra, 1,000 to 1,500 lb sheets, $5 50 to $5 75; good to prime 1,000 to 1,500 lb sheets, $5 25 to $5 50; common to fair 1,000 to 1,500 lb sheets, $4 50 to $5 00; bulls, stags and scarred, 2c to 1,000, $3 75 to 4 00; bulls, stags and scarred, 800 to 1,000, $3 75 to 4 25.

Hogs.

The arrivals are light for this week. The market since last week has improved from ½ to 2c ⅌ hundred lbs. The arrivals are mostly of the medium class, for which there is a ready demand. The market since Monday last has declined a shade and sales are being made rather slow. The feeling is dull and indicates a further decline, should the offerings continue to increase. The following are the ruling rates for the different kinds as sold on the market: Extra Philadelphia, $5 90@5 95; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $5 90@6 00; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $5 80@5 90.

Sheep.

The arrivals are fair for this week. The offerings for the most part are the medium grades. Under the influence of light receipts of prime grades the prices on that class are from ½ to 1c higher than last week, and sales are made readily at the advance. Common and medium are slow and the feeling on these is not quite so good. The following are the current rates for the different grades as bought and sold on this market: Prime, 95 to 100 lbs, $5 25@5 50; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $4 75@5; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 25@4 50; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 75@4 00; fleet rot and scrawlings, by the head, $1 50@2 50.

Cattle Sales.

RAILROAD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price Ss.	Weight.	Price.
19	16,500	$ 66 00	17,100	$ 4 00
17	15,300	61 20	15,810	3 60
21	19,740	78 96	20,370	4 62
20	18,000	72 00	18,600	4 20
19	16,530	66 12	17,100	3 90
18	14,580	64 80	15,030	3 42
20	18,000	72 00	18,600	4 20
20	18,000	72 00	18,600	4 20
20	18,000	72 00	18,600	4 20
20	18,000	72 00	18,600	4 20

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD

20	18,000	$ 72 00	18,600	$ 4 20
20	18,000	72 00	18,600	4 20
20	18,000	72 00	18,600	4 20
20	18,000	72 00	18,600	4 20
20	18,000	72 00	18,600	4 20
20	18,000	72 00	18,600	4 20
20	18,000	72 00	18,600	4 20
20	18,000	72 00	18,600	4 20
20	18,000	72 00	18,600	4 20
20	18,000	72 00	18,600	4 20

Hogs.

HOLMES, TAYLOR & HUEY SOLD

20	3,500	$ 66 50	3,500	$ 4 50
20	3,500	66 50	3,500	4 50
20	3,500	66 50	3,500	4 50
20	3,500	66 50	3,500	4 50
20	3,500	66 50	3,500	4 50
20	3,500	66 50	3,500	4 50
20	3,500	66 50	3,500	4 50
20	3,500	66 50	3,500	4 50
20	3,500	66 50	3,500	4 50
20	3,500	66 50	3,500	4 50

HOLMES, WATSON & REESE SOLD

20	3,500	$ 66 50	3,500	$ 4 50
20	3,500	66 50	3,500	4 50
20	3,500	66 50	3,500	4 50
20	3,500	66 50	3,500	4 50
20	3,500	66 50	3,500	4 50
20	3,500	66 50	3,500	4 50
20	3,500	66 50	3,500	4 50
20	3,500	66 50	3,500	4 50
20	3,500	66 50	3,500	4 50
20	3,500	66 50	3,500	4 50

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD

20	3,500	$ 66 50	3,500	$ 4 50
20	3,500	66 50	3,500	4 50
20	3,500	66 50	3,500	4 50
20	3,500	66 50	3,500	4 50
20	3,500	66 50	3,500	4 50
20	3,500	66 50	3,500	4 50
20	3,500	66 50	3,500	4 50
20	3,500	66 50	3,500	4 50
20	3,500	66 50	3,500	4 50
20	3,500	66 50	3,500	4 50

SMITH, WATSON & REESE SOLD

20	3,500	$ 66 50	3,500	$ 4 50
20	3,500	66 50	3,500	4 50
20	3,500	66 50	3,500	4 50
20	3,500	66 50	3,500	4 50
20	3,500	66 50	3,500	4 50
20	3,500	66 50	3,500	4 50
20	3,500	66 50	3,500	4 50
20	3,500	66 50	3,500	4 50
20	3,500	66 50	3,500	4 50
20	3,500	66 50	3,500	4 50

SMITH, WATSON & REESE SOLD

20	3,500	$ 66 50	3,500	$ 4 50
20	3,500	66 50	3,500	4 50
20	3,500	66 50	3,500	4 50
20	3,500	66 50	3,500	4 50
20	3,500	66 50	3,500	4 50
20	3,500	66 50	3,500	4 50
20	3,500	66 50	3,500	4 50
20	3,500	66 50	3,500	4 50
20	3,500	66 50	3,500	4 50
20	3,500	66 50	3,500	4 50

Sheep.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD

20	3,500	$ 66 50	3,500	$ 4 50
20	3,500	66 50	3,500	4 50
20	3,500	66 50	3,500	4 50
20	3,500	66 50	3,500	4 50
20	3,500	66 50	3,500	4 50
20	3,500	66 50	3,500	4 50
20	3,500	66 50	3,500	4 50
20	3,500	66 50	3,500	4 50
20	3,500	66 50	3,500	4 50
20	3,500	66 50	3,500	4 50

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Alabama Claims Question.

Opinion of Commissioner Gurney.

Freedom of Petition Abridged in France.

No Treaty Signed at Gastein.

Commissioner Gurney on the Alabama Claims Question.

LONDON, September 7.—Reporter Gurney, who is about to sail for the United States, as Commissioner under the treaty of Washington, replied to-day at some length to an address presented him by the people of Southampton. He remarked that he hailed the treaty with satisfaction and delight. He was not going to Washington as an advocate of the British or as opponent of the American claims. He had been instructed by his Government to treat all claims alike. The question of amount was unimportant. It was better to pay any sum than to raise even a suspicion of unfairness. Mr. Gurney paid a compliment to his colleagues upon the Commission, and said he was sanguine their labors would be brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

A national conference is to be held at Birmingham, the sessions of which, begin on the 26th of November, to consider the necessity for reform in the composition and powers of the House of Lords.

Freedom of Petition Abridged in France.

VERSAILLES, September 7.—M. Pipenbois has been sentenced by a court martial to deportation and confinement in a fortress.

There are still persistent rumors of coolness between the French and Italian Governments.

It is expected that the Russian Grand Dukes will meet Thiers at Cherbourg.

Prefects have received orders to close country taverns in case petitions are signed therein for the dissolution of the Assembly and to annul all resolutions of municipalities aiming at the same object.

VIENNA, September 7.—It is stated positively that no treaty was signed at Gastein. A dispatch from Salzburg says Austria and Germany will consider each question jointly as it arises, and Prussia is not mentioned in connection with the continued attitude of the two powers. It is added that Austria and Germany are resolved to oppose the machinations of the International Society.

Debate on the Bill for the Return of the Assembly to Paris.

VERSAILLES, September 7.—There was an animated debate in the Assembly to-day upon the bill introduced by Ravenal, providing for a return of the Assembly to Paris. The reporter of the committee, M. Casimir, said the object of the bill was for a decentralization, which he claimed would be to inspire order and safety, and cited as examples thereof the conquest of Algeria and Russia. Louis Blanc and Louis Say warmly advocated the cause of Paris, and warned the Assembly that Paris, in ceasing to be the capital of France, would cease to be the capital of Europe. The discussion upon the clauses of the bill will be here to-morrow.

CALIFORNIA ELECTION.

GRAND REPUBLICAN VICTORY

The Result in San Francisco.

Three Republican Congressmen Elected.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 7.—The Republicans are certain of electing a Senator to succeed Cole, and have elected Caughlan in the Third and Sargent in the Second district to Congress, with an even chance of gaining the First district.

The municipal Republican Tax-payers Ticket is elected in San Francisco with the exception of Recorder and one Supervisor. The Republican majority in the State is about four thousand.

THE IRON INTEREST.

National Association of Manufacturers of Bar and Merchant Iron.

PHILADELPHIA, September 7.—A convention of iron manufacturers met yesterday. Following is a list of the officers: President James I. Bonbright, of Pittsburgh; Vice Presidents, Nathan Rowland, of Philadelphia, and James Westerman, of Sharon, Pa.; Secretary, Wm. E. S. Bazee, of Philadelphia. The capital represented was over one hundred millions of dollars. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the association formed under the name of the National Association of Manufacturers of Bar and Merchant Iron.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

The officer sent from Harrisburg to New York to arrest George G. Evans, charged with three forgeries, failed in that idea, and it is supposed that he has left that city.

It seems that the Mexicans attacked and overcame the crew of the bark Brothers at Santa Anna, after losing eight men. In their assault on the Harvest Home they were not as lucky, as the Americans fought them desperately, killing eight of their number and forcing the remainder to retire.

There was a remarkable auroral display at Boston last night, showing all the colors of the rainbow.

The boulevard workmen in New York have not been paid for five weeks, and are on a strike for pay.

The Greeley Republican General Convention last night indorsed the action of the Cooper Union meeting in regard to the Tammany frauds.

The Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railway was formally opened yesterday.

Twenty-six leading citizens of Spartanburg, S. C., unite in publishing a letter to Senator Scott, of that State, informing him that he has been imposed upon by false affidavits and untruthful letters regarding recent outrages in that county, upon which he based his proclamation, and that the declaration of martial law. Not a single outrage, these citizens say, has occurred since the Congressional committee were there.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 7, 1871.

GOD SPEED THE RACE!

The *Times* says: Any thing which can save the Tweed faction now. They will try to survive a little longer, as drowning men catch at straws; but their hours are numbered. It will not be difficult to find honest and careful men ready to succeed them, and to give us once more a properly ordered city and an upright rule, straight forward accounts, and taxation based on fair expenditure, not upon a gigantic system of plunder.

POLITICAL.

Republican State Convention of New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., September 7.—In the Republican convention to-day, Cornelius Walsh was nominated for Governor on the second ballot.

CITY MATTERS.

Formal School Opening.

Last evening was the occasion of the formal opening of the handsome Fourth ward school house, No. 8, on Liberty street, near East Park, Allegheny. The spacious hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, every inch of space being occupied, and there were fully as many scattered in the different rooms as there were in the hall. The exercises consisted of addresses, music and gymnastics by the children of the school. Addresses were delivered by Rev. John King, W. D. Moore, Josiah King, Joseph Dunseath, J. C. Luckey, John H. Myler and W. M. Clancy. Mr. Myler, Secretary of the committee, read a report showing that the total cost of the building was $23,-732.99. The lot cost $6,000.

VISITORS FROM THE EAST.

A Number of Distinguished Pharmaceutists in the City—A Tour Through Our Industrial Establishments—Formation of the Allegheny County Pharmaceutical Association.

Yesterday a number of members of the American Pharmaceutical Association, *en route* to St. Louis to attend the annual meeting of the body on Monday, arrived in this city from the East, and were received and entertained at the Monongahela House by the druggists of Pittsburgh. Among the distinguished gentlemen were Professors Parrish and Maisch, of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy; Professors Markoe and Orne, of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy; Mr. J. F. Hancock, of the Maryland College of Pharmacy; Mr. C. H. Dalrymple, of the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association, with many others from Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York and Boston. The party were shown through our great industrial establishments, and witnessed different processes in the manufacture of iron, steel and glass, and expressed themselves as highly delighted with what they saw.

After supper had been partaken of last evening, a meeting was organized in one of the parlors of the Monongahela House, and after complimentary remarks from several of the visitors, resolutions of thanks for courtesies extended by the druggists of this city were adopted.

An informal meeting of our pharmaceutists was also held at the Monongahela House last night, at which a motion was made to form the "Allegheny County Pharmaceutical Association." The motion prevailed, and the meeting adjourned over to the Clair Hotel at half past seven o'clock this evening to complete the organization.

The visitors leave this morning for St. Louis, carrying with them the best wishes of a large number of newly made friends in the smoky city.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record in the office of Recorder Thomas H. Hunter, since our last report:

John F. Draco to Asher Vankirk, June 29, 1871; by lot on north side of Penn avenue, through McGeagh's, with buildings.....$5,100

James Wood to John L. Comfort, August 1, 1871; No. 20 in James Woods's plan of lots, Chartiers township, with buildings.....$300

Conner Shannon to Robert Reke, April 1 1871; part of lot No. 7 in plan of the partition of the estate of Wm. Courtney, Kildare's township.....$1,000

James Saint et. al. to William Sample, Sr., September 1, 1871; 49.89 perches of land on Main street, borough of Birmingham.....$1,000

John Powers to Patrick Costello, Sept. 4, 1871; 24 by 100 feet on Penn street, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings.....$6,200

Henry R. Morris et al. to Eleanor Sattler, August 29, 1871; two lots on Market street, Pittsburgh, Birmingham township, with buildings.....$4,000

R. E. Breed et ux. to Mrs. Rosa Seitz, May 29, 1871; lots Nos. 12, 13, 14 and 15, in R. E. Breed's plan of Birmingham station, Kirkbonen township.....$230

John D. Fleharty, administrator of Hiram Hall, deceased, to James Nimick, September 5, 1871; 173 acres of land in Chartiers township.....$2,000

John Hunter et al. to Corey, September 5, 1871; 16 acres and 67 44-100 perches of land in Wilkins township.....$1,200

George Boice et ux. to George W. Warren, August 12, 1871; 50 acres of land in Marshall township.....$1,600

Robert Davis to Samuel Duff, August 29, 1871; 100 by 200 feet on Penn street, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings.....$10,000

Z. Gillespie to Michael Slattery, August 16, 1871; lot No. 9 in S. C. Campbell's plan of lots, Peebles's, Allegheny city.....$500

Z. Gillespie et al. to James Maher, August, 18, 1871; lot No. 10 in S. C. Campbell's et al. plan, Sixth ward, Allegheny city.....$500

Alex. Leggate to Henry Henderson, August 7, 1871; lot No. 4 in A. Leggate's plan, Kilbuck township.....$300

James Irwin et al. to Sarah R. Lewis, August 14, 1871; lot of ground in McClure township.....$1,000

Ernest Boese to John Sterling, August 15, 1871; lot No. 10 in E. Breed's alteration of block No. 5, in Mrs. Patterson's plan, with buildings.....$500

Aaron Shaffer to Jas. Hardwick, September 4, 1871; lots Nos. 14 and 15, in Thomas and John Reynolds's plan, Limetic township, with buildings.....$1,000

Andrew Taggart to Thomas Gleason, February 21, 1870; lot 20 by 60 feet on Charlotte street, Sixth ward, Allegheny city.....$1,000

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

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Below we give the table of contents of the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL for the current week. It is one of the largest, best and cheapest family newspapers in the country, and always contains valuable information for people of all classes and occupations. Single copies, ready for mailing, can be obtained at the counting room, where subscriptions will also be received. Liberal terms are given to clubs:

FIRST PAGE.

Fashions for September—Free Trade Testimony for Protection—The Disgusted Democracy—The Ocean Wave Disaster—The Public Debt Statement for August—Island of St. Thomas Devastated—Fires in Rahway, Richmond and Chicago—Hawley's Opinions of Butler-Lynch Law in Dorcas—City and Country (advice to young men)—The Wharton Poisoning—Love and Religion—Political Temperance—Stain of Ancestry—A Fair Against Temperance—Stain of Ancestry—A Fair Against Intemperance—Death of a Minister—The Mackerel Season—The English Wheat Crop—Voice from Mount Sinai—The Late James R. Kelley—Still Onward and Upward, &c., &c.

THIRD PAGE.

Terms.—The WEEKLY COMMERCIAL is furnished to subscribers at $2 00 per year. In clubs of ten, $1 75. In clubs of twenty, $1 50, and one copy gratis to the getter up of the clubs. Sample copies sent free.

Address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

REPUBLICAN VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.

The following have been appointed Committees of Vigilance for the following boroughs and townships:

Boroughs.

BRADDOCK.

Capt. M. G. Corey, Ch'n, J. Householder,
J. N. Shallenberger, C. C. Fawcett,
Allen Kirkpatrick, Thomas McVay,
Wm. Hamilton, Wm. Hamilton, Jr.,
E. J. Allen, Isaac Mills,
Thomas Weihrauch. Jas. Bell.

MARKSBURGH.

D. C. Hufman, Ch'n, John Askey,
David Cunningham, Dr. Jas. S. Ballentine,
P. D. Marsh, Richard Wilson,
D. B. Wilson, W. L. Hall,
George Ludwig, J. H. McMartin,
S. H. Hufman, Benj. Lockhart,
Dr. Van Kirk, Louis Reid,
Geo. W. Coole,

TARENTUM.

R. S. P. McCall, Ch'n, J. T. Hunes,
John C. Deuns, Fred Kouth,
W. C. Ely, A. V. Wright,
Wm. V. Evans, E. D. Barnes,

BELL'S LANDING.

Alex. Watson, Ch'n, Colonel John Snodgrass,
W. R. Johnson, Wm. Rosebury,
Jas. Hayes, Mark Martin,
E. Gleason, Ed. S. Lightner,
Richard Bryan, A. D. Frazee.
A. V. Kipp.

ALLENTOWN.

J. S. Logan, Ch'n, John W. Turney,
Thomas S. Magle, James Sutor,
Henry Brisbane, Jr., Wm. W. Best,
James A. Torrence,

ELIZABETH.

Dr. J. E. Shaffer, Ch'n, James Applegate,
Thomas Fergus, Matthew Snyder,
S. N. Gallagher, Samuel Hamilton, Jr.
A. W. Catlin, S. W. Vantrin,
Israel Chase, John Mitchell,
R. B. Abraham, Capt. W. H. Sprague.

EAST BIRMINGHAM—*First Precinct.*

Harvey Clement, Ch'n, J. W. Jarrett,
Louis Heinrich,

The members of this Committee will please add to their number.

SECOND PRECINCT.

D. Shephard, Ch'n, H. H. Reymer,
R. H. Clark, N. Jones.

The members of this Committee will please add to their number.

TEMPERANCEVILLE.

J. S. Hollingshead, Ch'n, Thomas Patterson,
H. Ballantine, Adam Weaver,
P. Voeheller, Thomas Hershberger,
W. C. Covington, W. C. Taylor,
Park McKee, Gen. Wellengel,

SHARPSBURG.

James Saint, James C. Lewis,
S. K. Murray, Jacob Cornelo.
F. Dashiell,

Other names to be added hereafter.

WEST END—*First Precinct.*

John V. Arndt, Chairman, H. S. Hemling,
John Metz, Louis Gerber,

And the Committee were empowered to add to their number.

RIVA.

Henry Ochse, Chairman, E. P. Thomas,
Henry Bonner, Jr., Henry Hughes,
Henry Thoman, L. Zoetis,
J. A. McQuade, J. W. Williams.

ST. CLAIR.

Louis Fritz, Ch'n, Wm. P. Davis,
Fred. K. Hampe, August Amnon,

Members of committee are empowered to add to their number.

WEST ELIZABETH.

W. Uhas, Ch'n, John Torrington,
John P. Vance, S. P. Haney.

Members of committee are authorized to add to their number.

VIRGINIA.

Eb. Williams, Jr., Ch'n, J. McCue,
Wm. Tomlinson, I. C. Steward.

UNION.

Wm. Bond, Ch'n, Jonathan Thompson,
Robert Smith, John L. Vaughn.

Townships.

KILDARE.

Jacob Rusk, Ch'n, Jacob Robinson,
Wm. Knedeler, John Kirkpatrick,
J. H. Miller,

LEET.

F. M. Love, Chairman, Samuel Neely,
R. M. Stoner, George W. Murphy,
Wm. M. Jones,

FLEW.

David Drennan, Chairman, John Campbell,
Alex. McJunkin, Caleb Lee, Jr.,
James Gray, David Kuhn,

FINE.

W. B. Mitchell, Chairman, Joseph Stoner,
Hiram Sankey, J. L. Stoffiel,
David Collins, Joseph Hoey,

ELIZABETH—*First Precinct.*

Samuel Smith, R. M. Elliot,
Samuel Kerr,

Second Precinct.

B. Courain, Sr., J. Smith,

Third Precinct.

Wm. Douglas, Chairman, David Keener,
George Painter, Silas Mograw.
Elias Durbish,

Fourth Precinct.

F. Patterson, Chairman, James Patterson,
John A. Wilson, John H. Watson.

MIFFLIN.

Jos. A. Stone, Chairman, A. McClure,
John C. Hacker, John Hamlet,

ROBINSON—*First Precinct.*

W. McDonald, Chairman, R. M. Kirkpatrick,
Peter Wilbert, R. M. Clark,
Benjamin Wright, George Walker,
John Anderson,

Second Precinct.

Jos. H. Glass, Chairman, Benjamin Aiken,
William Young, William Glass,
John Gordon,

MOON.

Alfred McCabe, Ch'n, W. G. Ewing,
J. F. Frew, William B. Gay.

FRANKSTOWN.

Thomas Duff, Chairman, Samuel Duff,
Jacob Ziegler, J. N. Wright,
Guy H. Walker, E. Thompson,
Alex. Rosenstiel,

N. W. Linnell, Ch'n, Thomas Williams.
Wm. Faulkner,

Second Precinct.

David Cowan, Ch'n, J. J. Boyle,
Melchor Verner, Martin Briggs.
B. B. Moore,

ROSS—*First Precinct.*

J. V. Sanderson, Ch'n, Geo. H. Holtzman,
John M. Brown, C. B. Gillespie.
F. T. F. Larimore,

Second Precinct.

William Rea, Ch'n, Thomas Gibson,
Wm. McKee, D. Hamilton,
Joseph Gotfil, D. H. Cunningham.
John B. Craig,

MCCANDLESS.

James Wallace, Ch'n, Captain Prather,
Robert Wallace, Eugene Ramage.
Fred. Nusser,

EAST DEER.

R. W. Rowa, Ch'n, S. B. Bovard,
Henry Redepath, N. Harper,

UPPER ST. CLAIR.

Alex. Gilfillan, Ch'n, Wm. Morrow,
John D. Sanders, Dr. Donaldson,
Joseph Patterson,

Vincent Miller, Ch'n, W. H. Clark,
Geo. T. McKee, Hugh Wallace,
Wm. Morrow,

SEVILLE.

Jas. Dickson, Ch'n, Joseph Walters,
John H. Hamilton,

SHALER—*First Precinct.*

Wm. Semple, Sr., Ch'n, C. Bauerlein,
David Thompson, Daniel Clark,

Second Precinct.

J. E. Miller, Ch'n, John Herron,

R. H. Miller,

PENN.

John Nixon,
John McDowell,

WILKINS.

Wm. Swisshelm,
John J. Walker,
Duncan Hamilton,
Jas. Woodwell, Jr.

PATTON.

Thomas McMasters,
John Scott,

NORTH VERSAILLES.

John Dodd,
John Douglass,

SOUTH VERSAILLES—*First Precinct.*

R. B. Cousein,
Jake Hill,

Second Precinct.

J. M. Love,
G. W. Weddle.

JEFFERSON.

Samuel Chamberlain,
A. M. Work,
W. K. McKee.

CHARTIERS.

Joseph Browne,
E. L. Haughton,
Jas. Bell.

FINDLEY.

Baldwin Marshal,
Jesse Burns,
J. W. Guy,
Jas. Gibson.

OHIO.

John M. Stevens,
Wm. B. Sprenk,
J. C. Morrow.

RESERVE.

T. B. Weite,
Wm. Peters,
Jacob Beckert,
John Dickson,
A. Wesley,

SNOWDEN.

James Miller,
J. M. Walker.

PINE.

Jonathan Wallace,
John Crawford,
J. G. Marshall,
Jas. Smith.

WEST DEER.

S. Haslett,
M. Mehaffey,

INDIANA.

Alf. Pulmer,
Wm. Peters.

LOWER ST. CLAIR.

Thomas Smith,
Thomas I. Knowlson,
George Neeld.

NEWBERRY.

John F. Marks,
Wm. McPherson.

CRESCENT.

James Davis.

MCKEE.

Jacob Frantz,
H. S. Fleming,
John Wilson.

RICHLAND.

S. Dickson,
H. H. Allen.

HAMPTON.

Major Bigler,
Wm. Ferguson,
James Marshall.

SCOTT—*First Precinct.*

Joseph McKnight,
C. W. Bigham,
R. F. Smith,
J. W. Kerr,
W. H. Lee.

Second Precinct.

Wm. Espy, Jr.,
J. E. Wilson,
Wm. Boner.

HARRISON.

C. W. Kerner,
J. H. Wadsworth.

LINCOLN.

W. Jenkins,
S. G. Pollock.

FOREST GROVE.

H. Applegate,
D. Pierce.

SPRING.

J. A. Nicker,
James McElverton.

ADDITIONAL.

SIXTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

Ernest W. Morrow, A. J. Mann,
Enoch Normandett, J. A. Wilson.

SEVENTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

John H. McFarland, R. B. Hammett,
Joseph Lea, John Gallagher,
John McKee, William Fleming,
Robert Waller, Henry Jones,
James Wray, Thomas George.

The above committees are authorized to add to their numbers and report to Secretary

H. M. LOMB, Chairman.

ERNEST DUSWORTH, Secretary.

Rooster skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best.

LATEST STYLE.

The latest styles of every variety of dry goods can be found at the Boston Dollar Store, of Arthur Murphy & Co., at their splendid dry goods emporium, No. 98 Market street, where their numerous buyers are constantly receiving the very latest fabrics. Attentive and courteous salesmen will be found to wait upon customers, and the prices are low for such goods, which are being sold at prices that defy competition. Give them a call.

THE FIERY FURNACE.

Messrs. Graff, Harper & Co., manufacturers of Hot Air Furnaces, Ranges, Cooking Stoves, Heating Stoves, Grates, Fronts, &c., call attention to the fact that they have now on hand a large variety of furnaces for heating public buildings, churches, halls and private dwellings. Their stock of ranges is also on hand a full stock of ranges and cook stoves, among which we notice the New Improved Star Range, the Iron Mountain, the Model, the Peerless, Columbia Cook Stove, Improved Confidence Cook Stove, Magic, Grand Duke and Waverly. Call at their warerooms, 410 Liberty street, and examine the stock.

SILKS, SILKS.

The great attraction at F. H. Eaton's, No. 11 Fifth avenue, for some days past, has been the large and well selected stock of dress silks now offered at reduced prices. The stock embraces every variety of all the latest styles of dress goods of a reliable quality, and the prices at which they are selling places a silk dress within the reach of every one. Mr. Eaton has also a large stock of trimmings, which he calls the attention of his friends and patrons.

FURNITURE.

The great furniture emporium of Messrs. Lemon & Weise, at 118 Fourth avenue, is constantly stocked with a large and varied assortment of goods of their own manufacture, embracing parlor, kitchen, chamber and office furniture, and, in fact, everything in the furniture line. Messrs. Lemon & Weise are also agents for Perry's patent folding bed lounge, which is a perfect success. The public has given a particular house its confidence, supposing it reserved it. Quick to discover this, the merchant conducting a certain kind of business is sacred because it is believed he knows how to manage it to the advantage of his patrons and that he has such superior qualifications and facilities enable him to sell at less profits than others. More than one line of goods he need not be seen or known, for in little the buyer at retail with cash in his pocket, cares for the merchant himself.

Give him fair dealing, polite attention, the goods be bargains for and for prices, and you will extract from any *personal* attention. Use no exception, permit no misrepresentations, let the advantages you have benefit your customers, *sell at one price* and always C. O. D., "keep to the right as the law directs," put on strength and you and your relations—success is certain. Suiting, the Clothier, 42 Sixth street.

THE LEST IN THE MARKET.

The unanimous decree of the people is that Marvin's crackers in the packages of Pittsburgh, Allegheny bakeries use them; restaurants cannot do without them, and every public caterer should keep a supply on hand. They are nutritious, wholesome and palatable. Ask your grocer for them, or send your order to the bakery, No. 400 Liberty street, corner of Sixth.

ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY.

50,000 Rats, Mice and Roaches killed and missing, by using Abel's Vermin Exterminator, the best thing out. Try it. Prepared and sold wholesale and retail at Chas. Abel & Co.'s, 172 Wylie avenue.

DOLLAR REWARD SOAP.

It is said that within the last six months five hundred thousand families have adopted the "Dollar Reward Soap" as the best.

FISHEY.

As the whale cannot talk, what caused Jonah and the fish to disagree? Ans. Jonah wanted to go ashore to get the Housekeeps' Combination. Ask your groceryman for it.

IT HAS NO EQUAL

For banishing rats, mice and roaches—Abel's Vermin Exterminator. *Try it.*

Advantages to be Gained by Purchasing a Haines Piano-Forte.

First—Their reputation is fully established as first-class in every respect.

Second—Their prices, styles and sizes vary to suit all classes of purchasers.

Third—Every piano is constructed under the personal supervision of a member of the firm.

Fourth—Every article used in the construction of these pianos is of the best quality, and none but the first quality of anything will be used by this firm.

Fifth—Their manufactory is one of the largest and most complete manufactories in that they buy immensely large invoices for which they pay cash, and thereby have every advantage from all large dealers in piano merchandise, who gladly give them the preference of their sales.

Sixth—They can give the purchaser more for the money than any other manufacturer for each instrument, as their expenses and personal efforts are all concentrated at one place. Consequently they have no heavy expenditures of agencies, &c., to be added to the cost of the piano.

Seventh—Every piano is warranted for five years, in writing. Every piano is guaranteed to give satisfaction, or no sale.

As a proof that the above have been appreciated, we annex the following number of nos a first sales of the Haines Brothers' pianos, taken from the Internal Revenue, since the year 1865, which speaks for itself:

Haines Brothers made and sold, during the year 1865, 600 pianos.

Haines Brothers made and sold, during the year 1866, 800 pianos.

Haines Brothers made and sold, during the year 1867, 1,000 pianos.

Haines Brothers made and sold, during the year 1868, 1,200 pianos.

Haines Brothers made and sold from September 1, 1868, to September 1, 1869, 1,300 pianos.

For catalogue and prices, call upon or at the warerooms of Charles G. Hume, No. 45 Fifth avenue, second door above Wood street, where a full stock of these celebrated pianos can be seen at all times. Also, Wm. Knabe & Co.'s unrivaled pianos, and George Steck & Co.'s new scale pianos, both of which he calls the attention of his friends and patrons.

Washington Irving.

A great sufferer from asthma, found relief in Whitcomb's Remedy.

"He's Got His Name Up and He Can Lay Abed 'Till Noon."

Is an old saying. We see it exemplified frequently now a days. Any merchant of good common sense, &c., one who makes a good use of it, will never put up prices on a popular article. Dr. Pedder has given a particular house its confidence, supposing it reserved it. Quick to discover this, the merchant conducting a certain kind of business is so sacred because it is believed he knows how to manage it to the advantage of his patrons and that he has such superior qualifications and facilities enable him to sell at less profits than others. More than one line of goods he need not be seen or known, for in little the buyer at retail with cash in his pocket, cares for the merchant himself.

Give him fair dealing, polite attention, the goods be bargains for and for prices, and you will extract from any *personal* attention. Use no exception, permit no misrepresentations, let the advantages you have benefit your customers, *sell at one price* and always C. O. D., "keep to the right as the law directs," put on strength and you and your relations—success is certain. Suiting, the Clothier, 42 Sixth street.

After Sea Bathing

Use Burnett's Kalliston to relieve the disagreeable action of salt water.

Useful and Ornamental.

The glassware at E. E. Breed's, No. 100 Wood street, is both useful and ornamental.

We Retail More

Fine ready-made clothing for men, youths, boys and children annually (C. O. D.) than any other house in Pittsburgh. Suiting, the Clothier, 42 Sixth street.

Neat and Serviceable.

The queensware sold at E. E. Breed's, No. 100 Wood street, is both neat and serviceable.

Everybody Should Try

Ariosa Fragar and Compono Coffees.

Chaste, Elegant and Beautiful.

The China at E. E. Breed's queensware store, No. 100 Wood street.

Everybody Should Try

Ariosa Fragar and Compono Coffees.

Everybody Should Try

Ariosa Fragar and Compono Coffees.

ADVERTISED LETTERS—Official List, September 8th, 1871—List No. 36.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for advertised letters, giving the date of the list.

If not called for within four weeks they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

LADIES' LIST.

Adams Miss B L, Allured Kate, Aldrich Mrs W W, Anderson Jennie C, Anderson Mrs M, Anderson Mary, Barr Lucy C, Bell Mrs A, Beale Mrs, Bennett Alice H, Berry Annie, Bingham A L W, Black Mamie, Boaler Rose, Bowman Mary, Bogie Annie, Brannon Mary for, Brone Mrs, Brown Hannah (colored), Burton Winnie, Carr Cath (for), Case Mrs E D, Carroll Margaret, Clark Ada M, Clark Margaret B, Cook Sarah Margaret, Cook Julia, Cooley Sarah, Crary Sarah A, Crawford Mrs R B, Creason Mollie, Curry Tennie, Dagleman Cath, Dan Mrs E D, Dempsey Sue, Dodge Mary, Evans Emma A, Fillmore Lucy, Gibson Mary, Gilbert Nellie, Geter Mollie, Freel, Wilson,

JENNINGS.

J. H. Murray, Ch'n, Isaac Kings,

KELLY.

Archy McCord, Ch'n, E. Kidd, Emerson Long,

KENT.

John Caldwell, Ch'n, John McClelland,

KERR.

Ed. Barton, Ch'n, Robert Wilson,

KING.

Aug. Hass, Ch'n, Wm. Hass, Charles Wilhelm,

KNOX.

S. Sutter, Ch'n, Wm. B. Hamilton,

LAWRENCE.

C. H. Hartman, Ch'n, Wm. G. Stubbs, H. F. Jones,

LIBERTY.

Robert Dickey, Ch'n, James McKelvy,

LIGONIER.

John Walter, Ch'n, Wm. W. McKee, James Herron,

LOGAN.

W. J. Ford, Ch'n, A. Mcquitty, A. Wilson, J. V. Rowland,

Second Precinct.

C. S. Fetterman, Ch'n, H. Beckstoer, J. H. Robb,

LOWER ST. CLAIR.

Geo. Neeley, Ch'n,

MADISON.

Jas. Treanry, Ch'n, Jas. Hamilton,

MANOR.

C. Congher, Ch'n, G. G. Edmundson,

MARION.

Wm. Shroeder, Ch'n, J. J. King,

MARSHALL.

John Caughey, Ch'n, James Colvin,

MIFFLIN.

Hill Helen M, Hoffert Annie, Hoffman Elizabeth A, Horn Rose, Hudson Eliza, Hunter Mary, Hutchison Han'h J, Johnston Kate, Keesey Mary, Keating Miss N, Keyser Libbie G, Kratz Ann M, Kosman Mrs S L, Kough Mrs E C, Kennard Jennie, Lamb Mrs B, Lehr Mrs C, Laughlin Mrs M B, Lee Hannah, Long Mrs, Longan Haddie, Loyd Eliza, Loveland Mrs Jno, Lowe Margaret, Ludwick Henrietta, Mansell Eliza, Malcomb Jennie, Malcomb Mrs C, Martin Margie J, Martin Mrs, Morton Flora, Mosier Catharine R, Miller Mary A, Morgan Mrs M J, Mooney Miss M J, Mosier Sarah, Morgan Lou E, Moore Elizabeth, Morrow Julia F, Murphy Ella, Murphy Eliza, Murphy Mary (for), McClure Angie, McCleland Annie, McGeehon Alice A, McGeehon Mary A, McNealy Annie, McCullough Sarah,

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Adams Charles, Allford John, Allen Alfred, Allen B M, Adam 2d west Jno J, Agnew Hugh, Agnew Jas O, Aiken Jos, Ayer Wm T, Ayer H J, Armstrong T N S, Armstrong C, Auerbach F, Auerbach C, Angela D, Baker Walter T, Bailey Jas, Barnes Wm, Barnes Charles Wilhelm,

BARTLEY.

S. Sutter, Ch'n, Wm. B. Hamilton,

BEAVER.

C. H. Hartman, Ch'n, Wm. G. Stubbs, H. F. Jones,

BEDFORD.

Robert Dickey, Ch'n, James McKelvy,

BELMONT.

John Walter, Ch'n, Wm. W. McKee, James Herron,

BERKS.

J. W. J. Ford, Ch'n, A. Mcquitty, A. Wilson, J. V. Rowland,

Second Precinct.

C. S. Fetterman, Ch'n, H. Beckstoer, J. H. Robb,

BLAIR.

Geo. Neeley, Ch'n,

BRADFORD.

Jas. Treanry, Ch'n, Jas. Hamilton,

BUTLER.

C. Congher, Ch'n, G. G. Edmundson,

CAMBRIA.

Wm. Shroeder, Ch'n, J. J. King,

CAMBRIA.

John Caughey, Ch'n, James Colvin,

CAMERON.

Hall Mary, Hamilton Mrs, Hamilton Mrs M, Hamilton Mrs M, Hamilton Mrs M